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Biographical Annals of Jamaica

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COLONY ARRANGED AS A GUIDE TO
THE JAMAICA PORTRAIT GALLERY :
WITH CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

BY

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THE ARMS OF JAMAICA.



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PREFACE.

In the year 1892 the Jamaica Portrait Gallery was opened at the Institute with twenty-five portraits of Governors and other persons celebrated in the island's history. To-day it includes one hundred and forty-one.

As mosaics are made up of a number of tesserae or small pieces of stone, so is history in a large degree made up of a collection of biographies. But as an oil-painting, with its effects of chiaroscuro—its depths of shadows, its points of high light, exceeds in artistic merit the stiffer mosaic, so do the writings of historians such as Macaulay and Froude excel the work of the mere annalist. The labours of the latter are, however, a useful prelude to those of the former.

With that end in view a few notes on the men whose lives have gone towards making Jamaica history—so far at least as it has been found possible to include their portraits in the Jamaica Portrait Gallery, have been arranged in chronological order.

The personages represented are, broadly speaking, of three classes : (i) natives of Jamaica, such as Hill, Jordon and Osborn, who spent their lives and made their names in the island ; (ii) natives of Jamaica who achieved fame abroad, a smaller class, such as—to name two widely different persons—Lord Mayor Beckford and Mrs. Seacole ; (iii) Englishmen who, as governors, naval and military heroes, ministers of religion, or men of science or letters have exercised an influence, more or less permanent, on the island's history—such as Benbow, Rodney and Nelson on the sea ; “Peter Pindar,” Smollett, Monk Lewis and Michael Scott in literature ; Sir Hans Sloane, Dancer, and Gosse in science ; George Fox, Coke and Lipscomb in religion ; and Hakewill and Miss North in art.

Grouped under these various heads, the biographies of Jamaica worthies would form subjects for an interesting series of studies. But, although the form selected—a chronological arrangement—involves a drier treatment and gives less scope for comparison, it probably may result in a study more useful from an educational standpoint.

A table of Chronological Outlines of Jamaica History has been appended in order to enable the reader to fill in gaps in the history of the colony left in this narrative, by reason of the absence of portraits which are unobtainable.

“In all my poor historical investigations,” says Carlyle, “it has

been, and always is, one of the most primary wants to procure a bodily likeness of the personage enquired after—a good portrait, if such exists; failing that, even an indifferent if sincere one.

In short, any representation made by a faithful human creature of that face and figure which he saw with his eyes, and which I can never see with mine, is now valuable to me, and much better than none at all.

It has always struck me that historical portrait galleries far transcend in worth all other kinds of national collections of pictures whatever: that, in fact, they ought to exist in every country as among the most popular and cherished national possessions."

It is in this spirit that the Jamaica Portrait Gallery has been formed; and the present guide has been written with a view to showing how closely the portraits are connected with the various historical aspects presented by the ever-changing fortunes of the island. Though few in number and some of no great intrinsic worth, the portraits should be found not unworthy of an hour's study.

F. C.

Kingston, Jamaica,
November, 1904.

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SIR CHARLES LYTTELTON.

Biographical Annals of Jamaica.

THE GRIP OF SPAIN 1494—1655.

The earliest inhabitants of Jamaica whose personal names have been handed down to posterity are Huareo and Ameyro, two caciques who, Mendez tells us, lived at the time of Columbus's discovery of the island, the one at "a place now called Melilla" (which stood probably in the north west corner of St. James), and the other at the east end of the island. All we can say of them is that they were evidently hospitable, for we learn from Mendez that he was well received by both of them. If they were—as we may assume they were—typical Arawáks they were mild and inoffensive but not highly intellectual, and living in constant fear of invasion from their fierce Carib neighbours dwelling in the Lesser Antilles.

The first portrait to be seen in the gallery is that of COLUMBUS who discovered Jamaica, on his second voyage of discovery, on the 4th of May 1494, when he ran his lateen-rigged caravel the *Vinã* and her two consorts into Dry Harbour bay on the north side of the island.

In this portrait, which has greater claims to authenticity than many others of this celebrated Italian, one sees something of the indomitable will and firm determination which overcame difficulties that would have proved insuperable to all but the bravest of men.

Of the century and a half during which the island was under the grip of Spain the history remains, for the most part, locked up in the archives of Spain. The towns of Sevilla, near St. Ann's Bay, and Melilla, which have long since perished, and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) were built: the last named being established in 1520. Almost the whole of the natives were destroyed, their place being taken by negroes from Africa. The cultivation of cotton carried on by the natives was developed and the sugar cane was introduced. Fruits—such as the orange and lime from Spain: and kola, akee and yams from Africa—were introduced and a large number of horses, hogs and cattle were imported and increased abundantly: the island being used as a source of supplies for the Spanish plate fleets. But no real attempt was made at colonization, the Spaniards being disappointed at the lack of gold.

During that period the island was twice visited by Englishmen. In 1597 Sir ARTHUR SLURLEY, the celebrated traveller, marched inland six miles, and met with "such poor resistance, that with little or no danger he plundered the island, burned St. Jago, and was, while he stayed, absolute master of the whole." He and his companions found it "a marvellous fertile isle," and they said "we have not found in the Indies a more pleasant and wholesome place."

In 1638 an expedition, fitted out in the Leeward Islands, chiefly from St. Kitts, under a certain Colonel Jackson, landed at Passage Fort and fought its way to Spanish Town and “plundered it to their no small enrichment.”

THE TAKING BY ENGLAND 1655—1661.

After one of the most inexcusable of failures in the attempt on Hispaniola (or, to give to it its original name, which has survived Columbus's designation, Haiti), due in some measure to silly jealousy between the naval and military authorities when, to use Venables's own words, passion usurped the seat of reason, and also to want of care on the part of those responsible for the organization of the expedition, PENN—best known to Americans as the father of the founder of Pennsylvania, which was named after him—and VENABLES, joint commanders of an expedition intended to “assault the Spaniard in the West Indies,” entered what we now call Kingston harbour on the 10th of May 1655, and after but a feeble resistance on the part of the Spaniards took possession of the island, which for a time remained under military rule: Edward Doyley, the last military ruler becoming the first civil governor. The governors governed by the advice of a Council, and the people expressed their views through the House of Assembly, elected by the various parishes. The House of Assembly, with all its faults, began its sittings at six o'clock in the morning with prayer. The negroes belonging to the Spaniards retreated to secluded spots in the interior, and became the forerunners of the Maroons who for years gave much trouble to the authorities by their lawlessness.

So unpopular was the island in its early days that when in October of the year of its capture MYNGS was appointed to the “Marston Moor,” which had gone home from Jamaica, the men mutinied on being ordered back to the West Indies. However, back she came, reaching the island in January 1656, and during the next six or seven years, Myngs—Pepys tells us—“came into great renown”: and Colonel William Beeston in his “Journal” says “during those times, Captain Minns, in the Marston Moor, with some other ships in his company, took many prizes, pillaged and burnt many towns on the main and returned victorious, but was emulated for his success, and not long after was sent by Colonel Doyley for England.” In 1659 Myngs captured Coro and Cumana in Venezuela, returning to Jamaica with plunder valued at about a quarter of a million pounds. In 1662 he captured Santiago de Cuba, defeating Cristoforo Arnaldo Sasi, who had been the last Spanish governor of Jamaica.

During the Commonwealth, HICKERINGILL, the pamphleteering divine, came out, “some appointment was made for him, and he made

a stay in Jamaica." The results were published in his "Jamaica Viewed" in 1661. He returned to England at the Restoration, when Charles II. offered him the post of secretary to Lord Windsor the newly appointed governor of Jamaica, but Hickeringill preferred to take holy orders.

In 1661 the principle of the Navigation Act, passed by Cromwell ten years earlier aiming at the Dutch carrying trade, was re-affirmed by Charles II.; and this forbidding of carrying goods to British ports in aught but British ships was an endless source of conflict between British and foreign vessels for many a year to come.

PLANTER AND SLAVE 1661—1806.

Though Doyley had in the end become a civil governor, he was too much imbued with militarism to make a good civil organizer, and



LORD VAUGHAN.

Jamaica's history as a colony with power to govern itself in great measure, dates from the arrival of Lord WINDSOR, who reached the island on the 11th of August 1662. He had published at Barbados, *en route*, a proclamation for the encouragement of settlers in Jamaica. He brought with him Jamaica's magna charta, a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of English subjects should be citizens of England, and the right to make laws, to be in force for two years only unless approved by the Crown: also a large silver-gilt mace (which has mysteriously disappeared, but was probably very like the earlier of the two maces in the Institute), the arms

of the island, which hang under his portrait, and a broad seal. He remained but ten weeks, but during that time he did good organizing work, and laid the foundation of many of the conditions under which

the planters of Jamaica, by the aid of their slaves, were to reap fortunes during the next century and a half.

On Windsor's departure, Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON, who had accompanied him as chancellor and lieutenant-governor, assumed control. Lyttelton did much towards the pacification of the maroons; he divided the island into twelve parishes: he summoned the first House of Assembly which met in the colony, but he had to leave on account of ill-health in 1664. During his governorship the Royal African Company, in which many members of the Royal family had shares, was incorporated for the purpose of importing slaves from Africa to the West Indies: and thus a great impetus was given to the system of slavery which was to lie like a curse on Jamaica for nearly two centuries.

During the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, who was governor from 1664 to 1671, a census was taken, and in 1664 the island was surveyed, and divided into parishes in 1670: a map was published giving the results in the following year. These parishes, as time went on and planting increased, were gradually subdivided until they reached 22 in number, to be reduced to their present 14 by Sir John Peter Grant.

When in June 1671 Sir Thomas Lynch arrived as lieutenant-governor he probably brought with him the news that by the treaty of Madrid, on the 8th July 1670, Jamaica had been formally ceded to England: and thus the most pressing need of constant defence against Spanish attack had been removed, and greater encouragement was given to planting.

In 1671, too, GEORGE FOX, the founder of the Society of Friends, visited Jamaica and stayed here, travelling up and down through the island, which he found a "brave country * * though the people are many of them debauched and wicked": in spite of which Fox found "great convincement." Seven years before, twenty-four Friends had been transported hither for seven years for taking part in "an unlawful seditious meeting, or conventicle," and doubtless others had met a like fate. Rebels and other convicts were also sent out as indentured servants from time to time, and experienced conditions little better than those under which the slaves laboured.

In 1674, Jamaica was visited by DAMPIER who was subsequently to make his name famous as buccaneer and circumnavigator. After engaging in planting with no great success, he, on a coasting trader, became acquainted with all the ports and bays of the island. After spending some time in logwood cutting at Yucatan, he passed the year 1679 in Jamaica, where he "did never see any improvement made by the English who seem in that little curious"—putting down all that had been done to Spanish enterprise.

From 1675 to 1678 Thomas, Lord VAUGHAN was governor. During this period Surinam was ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New York, and 1200 of its inhabitants came to Jamaica where grants were

made to them in St. Elizabeth, on land which now forms part of Westmoreland. By their steady industry they set a good example to the original settlers.

The face of Sir HENRY MORGAN, who in early life had served as a bondsman in Barbados, recalls the wild deeds of the bucanneers. The use which he made of monks and nuns, sending them before his men at the storming of Porto Bello, will ever be a severe blot on his character. In later life he turned respectable, even to the extent of persecuting his former comrades, when he acted as lieutenant-

governor, in 1675, in 1678 and in 1680-81, "with great applause." But we are not surprised when we read that Lord Vaughan complained that Morgan, his lieutenant-governor, made himself "so cheap at the Port [Port Royal] drinking and gaming in the taverns" that he intended to remove thither himself, from Spanish Town, for the credit of the island. Port Royal was then the centre of much debauchery: Modyford, the governor, had written home "The Spaniards wondered much at the sickness of our people, until they knew of the strength of their drinks, but then wondered more that they were not all dead." As admiral of the Jamaica fleet Morgan at one time commanded 28



SIR HENRY MORGAN.

English-built ships and 8 taken from the French—36 in all, with a total tonnage of 1585, the size of a small passenger steamer of to-day.

On his arrival as governor in 1678 the Earl of CARLISLE, in obedience to instructions from home, attempted to force upon the island the form of legislation prescribed for Ireland by Poyning's law. The virtual difference between the two systems being that in one the island made its own laws in accordance with its own needs and sent them home for approval, and in the other the laws were made in England and sent out for the approval of the island. The proposed change the

Assembly resisted with might and main, their late speaker, the chief-justice of the island, being sent home a state prisoner. After many years of struggle success crowned their efforts. In 1728 an agreement was entered into by the ministry of George II, by which, in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government, full power of legislation was conceded to the governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, subject only to the proviso that any acts passed should not be repugnant to the laws of England, and to disallowance within a limited period by the Crown. After this, for nearly a century and a half—until, in fact, the members of the Assembly in 1865 surrendered the privileges for which their forefathers had struggled—the people of Jamaica enjoyed, with certain restrictions, the right of making their own laws.

In 1687, the second Duke of ALBEMARLE arrived as governor, accompanied by Sir HANS SLOANE as his private physician. The duke had allowance of passage for 100 servants and 500 tons of goods. He tried to govern with a high hand and quarreled with the Assembly, but died in the following year, his body being sent to England for interment. The folly exhibited by him is accentuated by the fact that William III, on his accession, reiterated King James's orders for the cancelling of the whole of the duke's legislative proceedings.

With the exception of the war with France, the effect of the Revolution was little felt in Jamaica; and we do not hear later on of any toasts in the island to the "little gentlemen in black velvet."

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Sloane's historical and descriptive account of Jamaica is well-known. In fifteen months he collected 800 plants, most of which were new



THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

species. His collection of books, prints and curiosities formed the nucleus of the British Museum.

On the 12th of April 1692, during the presidency of John White, the senior member of the Council, occurred the earthquake which destroyed the greater part of Port Royal. The Spanish bell from the old church is in the Institute.

The name of Colonel PETER BECKFORD recalls a wealthy family which was famous in Jamaica history, especially during stormy times in the House of Assembly. Successively member of the As-

sembly for several parishes, and member and president of the Council, he caused himself to be proclaimed lieutenant-governor on the death of the governor, General Selwyn, in April 1702, but he was replaced in the same year. In 1693 he had distinguished himself in repelling the French invasion. He died in 1710 from the effects of falling down stairs when hurrying, with the governor, from the council chamber to the assistance of his son Peter Beckford, junior, who as speaker was being threatened by the members of the Assembly.

On the 4th of November, 1702, at Port Royal, brave old Admiral BEX-

bow (who is buried in



SIR HANS SLOANE.

Kingston parish church) died of the effects of the wounds received in his engagement with Don Casse off Santa Marta.

In 1707-09 Admiral Sir CHARLES WAGER was commander-in-chief at Jamaica. In 1708 he met and conquered a Spanish treasure fleet, and though, owing to the cowardice of two of his captains, much of the treasure (said to have been worth from four to ten millions) was lost, Wager became a wealthy man. During his command, trade was protected, merchants were encouraged, and a greater number of prizes were taken than at any former period of like duration.

Amongst the very few monuments to England's great men in the Guildhall, London, stands one to a son of Jamaica—WILLIAM BECKFORD, lord-mayor of London, who earned the gratitude of the citizens of London by his fearless attitude towards King George III, when he presented his majesty with a remonstrance against abuses. The son of Colonel Beckford, and the father of the author of "Vathek," he was born in Jamaica in 1709, but left the island in 1723, to revisit it only once in 1735 for a year. Beckford inherited great wealth from his father, but he bequeathed more (a million of money and £100,000 a year) to his son, who, never visiting the island to which he was indebted for his wealth, squandered in England his magnificent heritage on the mansion of Fonthill and its collections.

Beckford is typical of the class of absentee-proprietors who, by their lack of interest in the country from which they gathered their wealth, undermined the prosperity which labour on a fruitful soil was toiling to build up; so that when the storm, resulting from abolition and bounties, came, the structure was unable to withstand the shock.

Major-General Robert Hunter, who was governor from 1728 till his death in 1734, had been a few years before (1710–1719) governor of New York, and, as major, had been present at the battle of Blenheim.

In March 1738, during the governorship of Edward Trelawny, there was concluded, as the result of years of guerrilla warfare, a treaty with the maroons of Trelawny, in Guthrie's defile (when Dr. Russell, the representative of the army exchanged hats with CUDJOE, the maroon chief) by which the maroons received full pardon with privilege to possess for ever 1,500 acres of land between Trelawny Town and the Cockpits: the maroons undertaking to take part in any action of the government against rebels or invaders. The memory of Cudjoe's brother Accompong still lives in the settlement of that name in St. Elizabeth.

By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the *Assiento* contract permitted the trading of British ships with African slaves to Spanish possessions. Queen Anne herself had a fourth share in the venture, which, worked by the South Sea Company, was by no means looked upon with unalloyed pleasure in Jamaica, as it robbed the island of much of its share in this trade.

Sir CHALONER OGLE was naval commander on the station from 1732 to 1739 when he gave place to Vernon. He is principally remembered in Jamaica history for his personal conflict at Spanish Town with the governor, Trelawny, which was the culmination of silly quarrels between military and naval authorities during the ill-fated attempt on Cathagena in 1742.

After the treaty of Seville, smuggling was prevalent in the British Colonies, and subject to violent repression on the part of Spain. The well-known case in 1731 of Robert Jenkins, master of the brig *Rebecca*, who lost his ear on his way from Jamaica to London, was not

unique. Rear-Admiral Stewart, who then commanded on the Jamaica station, saw that the fault lay largely with the Jamaica merchants, but the English merchants made their wrongs felt in parliament, and Rear-Admiral EDWARD VERNON was amongst their warmest supporters. He pleaded for the destruction of Porto Bello (where the Spanish guardacostas fitted out) and offered to effect it with six ships.

On the advice of Wager (then first lord of the admiralty) Vernon was made a vice-admiral in 1739 and entrusted with the task; and in July he put to sea. Porto Bello (where the result of the Spaniards' trust in *mañana* was evident in fortifications and armament alike) surrendered on November 23rd, sending the English people mad with joy. Both houses of parliament voted thanks to Vernon, and innumerable medals were struck in honour of the event.

In March, 1740, he bombarded Carthagena ineffectually, but took Chagre. In August of that year he issued the celebrated order, pointing out the evil consequences of sailors drinking their rum neat, and directing that in future it should be mixed with water, in the proportion of a quart of water to a half pint of rum, and served out in two servings. "It was perhaps the greatest improvement to discipline and efficiency ever produced by one stroke of the pen, and, though issued by Vernon only as a station order, was very quickly accepted throughout the service and adopted by the Admiralty." The sailors did not like their "grog" as they nicknamed the new drink, adopting the nickname of Vernon, derived, it is said, from his having a grogram boat cloak.

The government, contrary to the advice of Vernon, who advocated the restriction of hostilities to sea operations, had decided on an important land attack. On January 17th, 1740-1, twenty-four ships of the line under Sir Chaloner Ogle, with nine thousand soldiers under brigadier-general Wentworth, reached Port Royal, as a reinforcement: and thus by far the largest force that had ever assembled in Jamaica waters was got together. An attack on Carthagena was decided on, but the divided command, coupled with Wentworth's incompetence, caused delays which proved fatal. Vernon succeeded in forcing the entrance to the harbour, and, on receiving news of this success, England anticipated a second great victory. But after a fortnight, owing to inaction on Wentworth's part, supplemented by disease caused by the rainy season, the fleet had to return to Port Royal.

TOBIAS SMOLLETT, the novelist, who in 1740 had become surgeon's mate on a vessel in Ogle's fleet, took part in this expedition, the disgrace of which he exposed. Visiting Jamaica with the fleet, he retired and settled for a time in the island. He married Anne Lascelles (said to have been the original of Narcissa in "Roderick Random"), "who possessed a comfortable though moderate estate in Jamaica." Smollett left Jamaica in 1741, to make his name immortal by his pen.

Soon afterwards Trelawny (the Governor), Ogle and Vernon determined to attack Santiago de Cuba. The ships entered Guatanamo (known to Englishmen as Walthenham, and now called by Vernon Cumberland Harbour). Ill-feeling between naval and military authorities and Wentworth's delay again resulted in disaster. The squabbles between Wentworth and Vernon ended in open rupture, and both were recalled in 1742.

On Vernon's leaving in that year, Ogle again assumed command and remained on the Jamaica station till 1744, where his work was limited to protecting the British and scourging the Spanish trade.

Admiral Sir CHARLES KNOWLES, during his governorship from 1752 to 1756, had many quarrels with a section of the Assembly owing to his premature endeavour to change the seat of the government from Spanish Town to Kingston. The law which he forced through the house was disallowed by the king.

His successor, Henry Moore, who administered the affairs of the island from 1756 to 1762 (with a short interval in 1759), did much to pacify the angry feelings raised by Knowles, and was rewarded with a baronetcy. He commenced the building of the present King's House in Spanish Town. Moore was, from 1765 till his death in 1769, governor of New York. His successor, William Henry Lyttelton (afterwards Baron Lyttelton), who was here from 1762 to 1766, relinquished the governorship of South Carolina to come to Jamaica.

BALLARD BECKFORD, who died in 1764, was a man of extravagant habits, but his only daughter is said to have been a considerable heiress. His Jamaica properties were in St. Mary.

Of TERESA CONSTANTIA PHILLIPS, who resided in Jamaica from 1754 till her death in 1765, it may be sufficient to say that hers is one of "The lives of twelve bad women." She was mistress of the revels, and as such controlled not only theatricals but all public entertainments given by the governor. She was married three times in Jamaica.

During the years 1754-9, NICOLAUS JOSEPHUS JACQUIN, the celebrated botanist, visited the West Indies. Of the 435 species collected by him mostly new or previously imperfectly described, 35 belong to Jamaica—coming from the plain of Liguanea and the neighbourhood of Spanish Town.

Dr. ANTHONY ROBINSON (who died in 1768) did much good work as a botanist. His original drawings are in the library of the Institute. His notes were made use of by Lunan in his "*Hortus Jamaicensis*," and by Gosse in his "*Naturalist's Sojourn*."

PHILIP PINNOCK, speaker of the house of assembly from 1774 to 1778, and custos of St. Andrew, was an example of the wealthy Jamaica planters who went to London from time to time and cut a dash on the proceeds of their cane-fields. He died almost a pauper.

EDWARD LONG, private secretary to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Moore, lieutenant-governor of the island, judge of the vice-admiralty

court, speaker of the house of assembly, is best known for his history of Jamaica published in London in 1774. This work exhibits a large amount of research, but was prepared in haste and is ill-arranged. The author afterwards condemned it, and spent much time in correcting it for a second edition; his amended copy being now in the British Museum. The name of Long still lives in Longville in Clarendon, granted to the first settler of the name. Samuel Long, the historian's great-grandfather, who, coming as a lieutenant in Doyley's regiment, rose to be speaker of the house of assembly, and chief justice.



PETER PINDAR.

BRYAN EDWARDS, the historian of the West Indies, published his work in 1793, nineteen years later than Long's. It was written at Bryan Castle in Trelawny. He resided in Jamaica from his youth (with an interval from 1782 to 1787) till 1792 when he settled permanently in England as a West India merchant. His history ran through five editions, and was translated into French, German, Spanish and Dutch. His planter instincts made him support the slave trade, with certain restrictions.

JOHN WOLCOT, better known as the satirist "Peter Pindar," a physician, accompanied his friend and distant connection Sir William Trelawny when the latter

came as governor in 1768. Wolcot returned to England in 1769 and was ordained deacon and priest within two days; and, on coming again to Jamaica, Trelawny made him rector of Vere in 1770, but he chiefly lived in the governor's house, and performed by deputy the duties made by him almost nominal. In the same year he was made physician-general to the horse and foot in the island. On the death of Trelawny in 1773, he returned to England and reverted to his practice in medicine.

SIR PETER PARKER, who had previously had experience in the West

Indies, was commander-in-chief at Jamaica from 1778 to 1782. Here he will always be remembered as the friend and patron of Nelson, whom he regarded as a son, giving him his first independent command: he was the chief mourner at Nelson's funeral. Parker was provincial grand master of freemasons in the colony. When he left Jamaica in June 1782, Parker took with him de Grasse and the principal French officers who had surrendered to Rodney on the 12th of April.

NELSON came to the West Indies first in 1777, reaching Jamaica in July. In December 1778 he was appointed to command the *Badger*, and was engaged on the Mosquito Coast. In 1779 he attained the rank of post-captain, and was soon afterwards entrusted with the command of Fort Charles at Port Royal. In 1780 he convoyed the troops on the ill-fated Nicaragua expedition, on which he nearly lost his life through fever. He was nursed back to health by the admiral and Lady Parker at their pen (the present poor-house of Kingston). The portrait of him given in the gallery is a copy of one painted soon after he reached England in 1780 invalided from Jamaica. In 1783 he revisited the island, and attempted to retake Turk's Island from the French.

Nelson's life-long friend and companion, who rests beside him in St. Paul's, COLLINGWOOD, came to the West Indies about the same time, and succeeded his friend on several steps in their careers. In 1777 he was tried by court-martial at Port Royal, and, though he was acquitted of disobedience, he was recommended to be more cheerful in future. Like Nelson, he was a favourite with Parker. He shared with Nelson the perils and sufferings of the Nicaragua expedition. In 1781 his ship, the *Pelican*, was wrecked on the Morant Keys in a hurricane. He returned to England towards the close of 1786.

Another friend of Nelson was SIMON TAYLOR who sat in eleven assemblies extending over fifty years. He is said to have exercised greater influence in Jamaica, and for a longer period, than any other individual, not even excepting the Prices or Beckfords. Immensely wealthy, he had all the planter's prejudices, especially against dissenters. He left behind him the greatest fortune which, perhaps, any West Indian had ever acquired. As showing the value of sugar estates in Jamaica about the middle of the eighteenth century, it may be mentioned that Taylor gave £100,000 (stirling) for Holland, in St. Thomas-in-the-east.

Simon Taylor's brother, Sir JOHN TAYLOR, the first baronet, died at Kingston in 1786 while on a visit to his Jamaica estates. He lies buried by the side of his brother at Lyssons, in St. Thomas. His wife, Lady TAYLOR, was the daughter and heiress of Philip Haughton, of Orange Grove in Hanover. The Taylors' brother-in-law ROBERT GRAHAM (afterwards Cunningham-Graham) was receiver-general of the island from 1753 to 1764. He was afterwards rector of Glasgow uni-

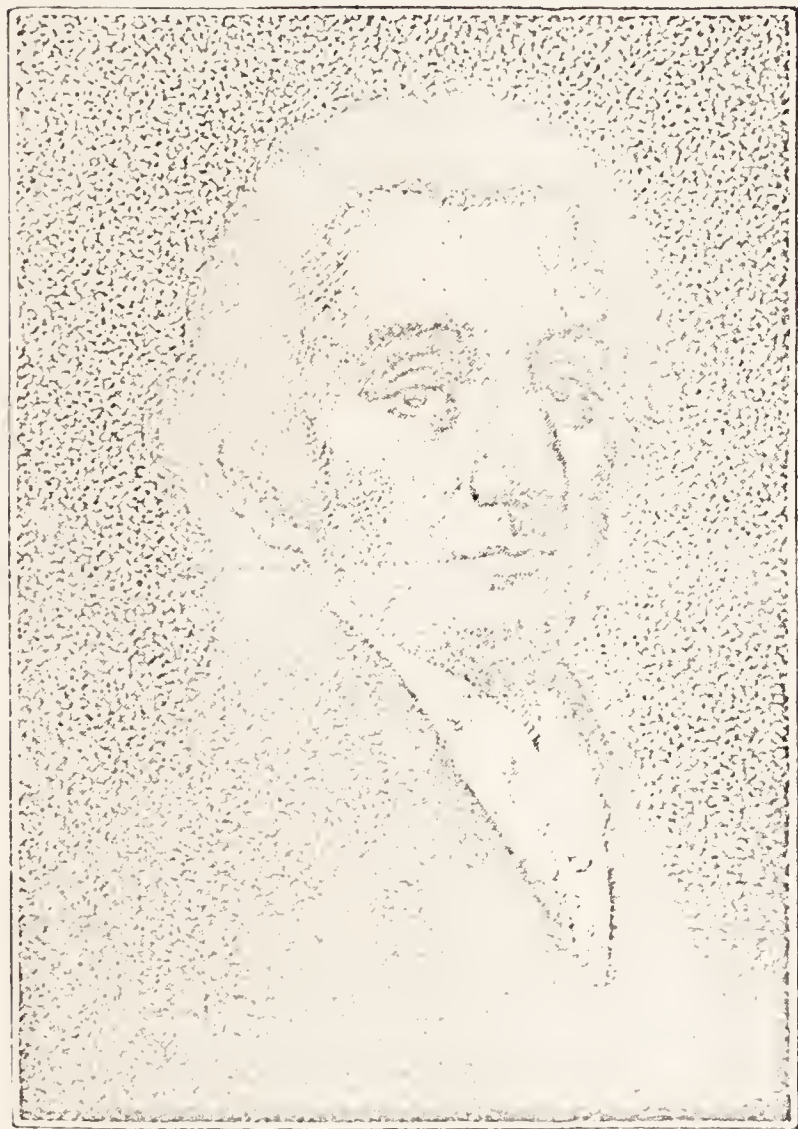
versity, and a song-writer of some renown. Of his lyrical pieces the best known is "If doughty deeds my lady please."

About this time there was quite a galaxy of scientific men, physicians and botanists, resident in the colony.

Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT resided in Jamaica, with intervals, from 1764 till 1785, and during that time he was personally consulted by every scientific visitor who made the natural history of the British West Indies the subject of his study. He sent many examples to the museums at Edinburgh and Kew and to Sir Joseph Banks, and he as-

sisted Swartz in his West India writings. He was surgeon-general and physician-general of Jamaica.

Dr. THOMAS DANCER is best known for his "Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physic" which appeared in 1801. He lived in Jamaica from 1773 till his death in 1811-12. In 1779 he went as chief of the hospital staff on the Nicaragua expedition. He was physician to the bath at Bath, and also island botanist.



DR. DANCER.

Dr. ROBERT JACKSON, distinguished both as an administrative reformer in the army medical service and as a writer on fevers, gained his experience for his "Treatise on the fevers of Jamaica" (1791) while acting as assistant to Dr. King at

Savanna-la-Mar from 1771 to 1780.

In 1781 OLOF SWARTZ, the celebrated Swedish naturalist, visited Jamaica, where, during his stay of six months, he was offered and declined the post of island botanist. After a visit to Cuba and Haiti he returned here and stayed till 1786. His investigations were thorough, and he particularly devoted himself to the mountainous parts of the island of Jamaica. He discovered many new species which had escaped the notice of Sloane, Browne, Jacquin and other botanists. He published several works on the flora of the West Indies.

The portrait of Colonel EDWARD MARCUS DEPARD recalls the sad end to which a brave and skilful soldier was brought by disappointed ambition. Coming to Jamaica in 1772, he quickly showed his engineering skill. He was engineer to the Nicaragua expedition: he also superintended the defences of Jamaica, when it was threatened by de Grasse. He was in turn commandant at Rattan, of the Mosquito Coast (then under the suzerainty of Jamaica) and of Yucatan (granted by Spain to England for logwood cutting under the treaty of 1783). Charged with cruelty, he was recalled. He was found guilty of plotting against the government, and was hanged for high treason in 1803.

General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Inverneil, was appointed governor of Jamaica in December 1782 at a time of great importance. The British forces in America were faring ill: the French had joined the insurgents and threatened the British West India Islands, of which they captured Tobago, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat. But Campbell laid his plans so well, was so successful in raising black troops, and was so untiring in his vigilance that the French did not dare attack Jamaica without re-inforcements. At the same time Campbell did what he could to assist the British troops in America, by sending them information, re-inforcements and supplies: and he, by lending some of his troops to serve as marines, materially aided RODNEY in his great victory over de Grasse. This victory on the 12th April 1782, will ever be one of the brightest epochs in Jamaica's history: for, though the engagement took place off Dominica, the future of Jamaica was no less at stake than that of the smaller British West India colonies.

Rodney had previously—1771 to 1774—been commander-in-chief at Jamaica, when he did much for the improvement of the naval yard at Port Royal, especially the arrangements for watering the fleet. On leaving in 1774 he was much disgusted because he was not made governor of the island. In the town-hall, Kingston, is a painting by Robert Edge Pine, representing him on board his ship the *Formidable* at the moment of his victory over de Grasse. His monument in Spanish Town by Bacon cost in all £8,200. The statue was brought to Kingston in 1872 but was restored to Spanish Town in 1889.

Sir ALFRED CLARKE was lieutenant-governor during an unfortunate period in the island's history—from 1784 to 1790. He was at first hampered by a succession of severe storms in 1784, 1785, 1786, in the first of which every vessel in Kingston harbour was either sunk or damaged, and the barracks at Up-Park camp were blown down. During this period Jamaica, in company with other West India islands, protested against the restriction of trade with America imposed on them by the mother country, and in 1784 an impending famine caused Clarke to allow free importation from the United States for a time.

In 1786 HECTOR MACNEILL, a Scottish writer of verse, came out to Jamaica, which he revisited in 1796 when the climate restored

him to health. He was interested in the slave-trade and there is a tradition that he was at one time a slave-driver. The following verse of an elegy, written in Jamaica in 1788 on the sudden death of a young fellow countryman, may serve alike as an example of his style and of local customs :—

“Ah! what avails the tear and sigh
That close, loved Boy! thy funeral gloom!
The doleful dirge, and frantic cry
Of Afric’s mourners round thy tomb.”

Prince WILLIAM HENRY (afterwards William IV) while in the navy served on the *Barfleur* under Hood, and visited Jamaica in 1783. He again came to the island in 1788, when he received a diamond star and address; and a medal was struck in his honour by the Royal Military Club of which he was patron. He gave a set of colours to the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale regiment of militia, and authorized the corps to be designated “Prince William’s Own.” In 1801 the house of assembly voted 3000 guineas for a service of plate “as a testimony of the high respect and esteem indelibly impressed on the minds of the loyal inhabitants of Jamaica for his royal highness,” and possibly in anticipation of assistance from his royal highness in their resistance to the anti-slave-trade movement. At this time the commander-in-chief at Jamaica was ALAN GARDNER (afterwards Lord Gardner) who was here from 1786 to 1790: having been on the station as captain in 1766 and again from 1768 to 1771. In 1769 he married Susanna Hyde, daughter and heiress of Francis Gale of Liguanea, and widow of Sabine Turner.

THOMAS HOWARD, third earl of EFFINGHAM was governor of Jamaica from March 1790 till his death on November 21st 1791. His wife, the Countess of EFFINGHAM, had died on the 15th of October previously. They were both buried in the church (now the cathedral) at Spanish Town. The funerals and the monument by Bacon cost the island £8,700. The earl’s epitaph, written by Bryan Edwards, says that his administration was “the boast and security of a grateful people.”

The visits of THOMAS COKE, the methodist bishop (a title disapproved by Wesley), to the island, in 1790 and again in 1795 and 1805, are kept in memory by the name of Coke Chapel in Kingston. The seed which he sowed has resulted in the Wesleyan body being one of the most important of the religious denominations in the colony to-day.

Sir SAMUEL HOOD was here in command of H.M.S. *Junco* in 1790-91. While lying in St. Ann’s Bay he succeeded, during a violent storm, and at great personal risk, in rescuing three men from a wreck at sea. On the boat’s crew being unwilling to make the attempt, Hood himself jumped in saying “I never in my life gave a sailor an order that I was not ready to execute myself.” The house of assembly, generous

and quick to reward heroism and valued services, voted him one hundred guineas for a sword of honour.

In 1791, an event of some considerable economic importance to the island occurred in the arrival of WILLIAM BLIGH with fruit-trees, especially the breadfruit, from the south seas. For this he received a vote of one thousand guineas from the house of assembly and the gold medal of the Society of Arts of London.

Major-General ROBERT ROLLO GILLESPIE, on whom the posthumous honour of a knight-commandership of the Bath was inadvertently bestowed, entered the army in 1783, and was in 1792 promoted to a lieutenancy in the newly raised 20th Jamaica light dragoons. When in the following year the French planters in San Domingo applied to Jamaica for aid, he volunteered for service with the infantry, and in the campaign there distinguished himself by his bravery—returning home at the fall of Port-au-Prince. On being appointed in 1795 major of brigade to General Wilford he accompanied him to San Domingo, and soon afterwards—though small in stature—killed six men single-handed. Returning to Jamaica, he assumed command of his regiment, and in 1799 was recommended by the lieutenant-governor and house of assembly for the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was so gazetted. He was offered, by Lord Hugh Seymour, the naval commander-in-chief, the military command at Curacoa; but Balcarres, the then lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, said he could not spare him. At the peace of Amiens in 1802, when the 20th light dragoons were transferred to the English establishment, Gillespie returned home in command, and the assembly voted 100 guineas for a sword of honour for him. He subsequently had a brilliant career in the east, which ended by his being shot while leading his men to the attack of Kabunga in the Himalayas. In 1812 he had received, for his services in connection with the expedition to Palimbang, the thanks of the commander-in-chief in India, Sir George Nugent, under whose governorship he had spent his last months in Jamaica.

The period during which ALEXANDER LINDSAY, sixth earl of BALCARRES, controlled the destinies of the island, as lieutenant-governor—1795 to 1801—will be memorable for the suppression of the maroon rebellion in Trelawny. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the flogging, at the workhouse at Montego Bay by a runaway negro (whom the maroons had captured), of two maroons who had been convicted of stealing pigs. LEONARD PARKINSON was one of their principal leaders. The house of assembly voted Balcarres seven hundred guineas for a sword, for his prompt actions which led to the suppression of the rebellion; but general Walpole, who commanded the troops, considered (and rightly considered, so far as one can judge) that Balcarres and the house had broken faith with the maroons over the execution of the terms of peace by sending them off the island, and he, on that account, refused a sword of honour offered to him by the house.

It was during this governorship that Jamaica voluntarily contributed about £100,000 to help the mother country in her war against revolutionary France in 1798.

At this period, 1796 to 1800, Sir HYDE PARKER was commander-in-chief at Jamaica, when the cruising ships, as stationed by him, were exceptionally fortunate, and brought in a great many prizes, merchantmen, privateers, and ships of war, "by which both himself and his country were materially benefited."

Lord HUGH SEYMOUR was commander-in-chief from 1800 to 1801. In August 1800 Surinam was captured from the Dutch. His command was otherwise uneventful. In 1799 occurred the curious case of the brig *Nancy* which, captured by H. M. S. *Sparrow*, was condemned as a lawful prize in Kingston on the evidence of papers found in the maw of a shark caught off Haiti by lieutenant Fitton.*

Balcarres's successor, Sir GEORGE NUGENT was lieutenant-governor from 1801 to 1806. In 1805, under fear of French invasion, the public records were removed from Spanish Town to the church of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale at Linstead: but in the following year fear was allayed by Duckworth who brought in the prizes captured off San Domingo. Nugent's life was a succession of reviews, audiences, balls, courts of chancery, tours of inspection and quarrels with the assembly, chiefly in connection with the question of the restriction of trade with the United States, and the support of the military forces of the island. His wife, Lady NUGENT, kept a journal in which she, little thinking that it would ever be published, recorded events of a domestic nature in a very frank manner. Their memory lives in Nugent Street, Spanish Town.

WILLIAM JAMES, author of the well-known "Naval History of Great Britain," was from 1801 to 1812 enrolled among the attorneys of the supreme court of the island, and practised as a proctor in the vice-admiralty court: but the tradition which says that he wrote his naval history in Kingston is untrue. He left Jamaica in 1812 and did not commence his history till 1819. It is not known whether he was a native of Jamaica or England. His wife was West Indian, possibly Jamaican.

In 1803 the commander-in-chief at Jamaica was Sir JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH (who had been flag captain to admiral Rowley here in 1780-81), in which capacity he directed the operations which led to the surrender of general Rochambeau and the French army in San Domingo. In February 1806 he achieved over the French fleet off San Domingo "one of the completest victories on record": three of the enemy's ships being captured and brought into Port Royal, the other two driven ashore and burnt. For this he received a pension of £1,000 per annum. The corporation of London gave him the free-

* The papers and Fitton's affidavit are in the Institute of Jamaica: the shark's head is in the United Service Institution, London.

dom of the city and a sword of honour. The Jamaica house of assembly voted £3,000 for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to £1,000 which had already been voted to him for a sword of honour.

THE LOOSENING OF THE BONDS 1806—1833.

When Sir EYRE COOTE came out in 1807 as lieutenant-governor, he brought the news that the imperial parliament had passed a law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other West India islands, and the United States, and also that the African Slave Trade was abolished—which rendered the Jamaica planters dependent for their future supply of labour on the natural increase of the creole negroes; and foreshadowed the total abolition of slavery. From now till the time of abolition the condition of the slave population was gradually improved, partly through humane motives in the island but in great measure through pressure brought to bear by philanthropists in England; and the bonds were gradually loosened, so that the position of the slaves, when emancipation came, was very different from that of their parents at the commencement of the century.

Ill-health and the effect of the climate on a weakened constitution, compelled Coote to retire. In November 1807 the house of assembly delivered an address to him on his “expected departure from the island,” and on the 13th of April 1808 he was superseded in the command of the troops by general Villettes, having on the arrival of the duke of Manchester on the 26th March ceased to act as governor. At his request the assembly passed a bill manumitting at his expense a negro boy, a domestic about the king’s house, and the property of the public, whom he took to England as a reward for his fidelity.

Lieutenant-General WILLIAM ANNE VILLETES was appointed in November 1807 lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces in Jamaica. He died, however, while on a tour of inspection on the 13th of July 1808. He is buried at Half-way Tree, where there is a monument to his memory by Westmacott: a memorial being in Westminster Abbey. He never had occasion to administer the government, as during his tenure of office as commander-in-chief (13th April to 13th July 1808) the duke of Manchester was governor. The mutiny of some recruits of the 2nd West India regiment which took place at Fort Augusta on the 27th of May 1808 led, owing to a dispute with the assembly on the subject, to his successor, general Carmichael, having to appear at the bar of the house in charge of the sergeant-at-arms—so jealous was the house of its privileges.

WILLIAM, fifth duke of MANCHESTER presided over the destinies of Jamaica longer than any other governor. With intervals, when he went home on leave, he occupied king’s house from 1808 to 1827. These nineteen years were times of great distress and anxiety: but he conducted his disputes with the assembly with consider-

able tact—especially those having reference to the amelioration of the free people of colour, and the preparation for the final emancipation of the slaves—such as the registration of slaves, the abolition of Sunday markets and the exemption of women from flogging—as urged by Canning on the part of the home government.

In 1815 Port Royal was almost destroyed by fire, while hurricanes and floods damaged many plantations. In 1820 the duke was thrown from his carriage and his skull was fractured: he never fully recovered from the accident. He is said to have been, when young, one of the finest and handsomest men of his time.

Admiral JAMES RICHARD DACRES, who was commander-in-chief at Jamaica from 1805 to 1808, detained in Jamaica for its protection four of the six ships (of Cochrane's squadron which had come out in chase of *Missiessy*) which Nelson had hoped would reach him at Barbados, when he came out in pursuit of the French fleet under Villeneuve, immediately before Trafalgar.

Most residents in and many visitors to the West Indies have read "*Tom Cringle's Log*" and "*The Cruise of the Midge*," the former of which contains unequalled studies of Jamaica life and character of the early years of the nineteenth century. MICHAEL SCOTT, their author, came to Jamaica in 1806 to manage several estates: in 1810 he entered business in Kingston the nature of which compelled him to travel frequently both by sea and road, and the experience of tropical scenery and nautical life thus gained formed the basis of the "*Log*," originally written at Raymond Hall in the Blue Mountains. After a visit to Glasgow in 1817 he left the island finally in 1822 and settled at Glasgow, commencing the publication of "*The Log*" seven years later in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Matthew Gregory Lewis, better known from the title of his most famous work as MONK LEWIS, owned Cornwall and other estates in Jamaica, which he visited in 1816 and 1818. He died at sea ten days out from Black River, in the arms of his valet Tita, who was afterwards present at Byron's death. Lewis had the welfare of his negro slaves much at heart, as is evident from a perusal of his "*Journal of a West India proprietor*." On both sides, his ancestors had interests in the island: and it is curious to note that he succeeded William Beckford, another Jamaica proprietor, in the representation of Hindon in the house of commons.

Lewis's principal acts were the abolition of the lash on his properties, the acceptance of negro evidence, an endeavour to supplement manual labour by mechanical implements, the erection of better hospitals, and the granting of extra holidays: and he generally did his best—not without success—to spoil his slaves. So strongly was he impressed with the evil arising from absent landlordism that in a codicil to his will he made it a condition of inheritance that the owner of his estates, whoever he or she might be, should pass three

clear calendar months in Jamaica every third year. This was not asking much : but if every Jamaica proprietor had acted in that spirit, Jamaica would be far better off to-day than she is.

The Rev. FRANCIS HUMBERSTONE, who was here for less than a year in 1818-19, dying at the early age of twenty-eight, achieved fame as a preacher. He was chaplain to the corporation of Kingston.

Sir HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE, the well-known geologist, visited his paternal estate of Halse Hall in Clarendon in 1824, and soon afterwards published his "Notes on the present condition of the negroes in Jamaica"—an interesting account of his estate and the manner in which its working was carried on.

Sir HOME RIGGS POPHAM, who was commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station from 1817 to 1820, had done his life's work in India, at the Cape and in the capture of Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere, before he came to the island.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, who at the time of his death in 1832, was in possession of no less than five public offices (of which the chief were Island Secretary and Governor's Secretary) with a recorded income of £4,000 per annum from only three of them—held for many years an important position in the island. As attorney for a number of absentee proprietors, he had much influence. His memory still lingers in Bullock's Lodge at Port Henderson.

In 1823, Thomas Fowell Buxton, at the request of Wilberforce, became his successor in the House of Commons as leader of the anti-slavery agitation. In his work he had the active co-operation of ZACHARY MACAULAY, the philanthropist (better known as the father of Lord Macaulay) who, coming as a lad of sixteen to Jamaica in 1784 to be a bookkeeper on an estate, of which he became manager, had there gathered experiences which coloured his life. Deeply impressed by the miseries of the slaves, he gave up his position in disgust and returned to England in 1792 and embarked on his career, as abolitionist and philanthropist, in Sierra Leone and in England, learning meanwhile the horrors of the Middle Passage. At this time in the West Indies endeavours amongst ecclesiastical bodies for the emancipation and uplifting of the slaves, which had been going on for years, began to follow more closely lines laid down by organization and co-operation. In 1823 the Anti-Slavery Society was formed by Buxton, Macaulay and others.

In 1824 the see of Jamaica was constituted, and its first bishop was Dr. CHRISTOPHER LIPSCOMB. He arrived in the following year, and soon afterwards the ecclesiastical laws were consolidated and amended. In 1828 the diocese was divided into three rural deaneries. Lipscomb ordained 66 priests and 73 deacons, and he consecrated 31 churches or chapels in the island. During his tenure of office the clergy of the established church took a warmer interest than had been their wont in the labouring population. Lipscomb died in 1843 and is buried at Halfway Tree.

Major-general Sir JOHN KEANE (afterwards Lord Keane), who commanded the troops here from 1823 to 1830, was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1827 to 1829. During this period the imperial government directed that the religious liberty of the people was not to be restricted by legislation. He concluded a brilliant career in the East by the capture of Ghuznee.

Keane's successor, the second earl of BELMORE, was governor from 1829 to 1832. Accompanied by the countess of BELMORE he arrived on the 20th February 1829, at a time when the island was in conflict with the home government on the subject of the treatment of slaves and religious toleration. Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the slave population formed the basis of the instructions which Belmore received. At this time, one member of the house of assembly suggested that a despatch on the subject from England should be burnt by the common hangman, and another proposed that it should be ignored on the assumption that the colonial militia could resist the forces of England: while some went so far as to threaten to transfer their allegiance to the United States.

After protracted negotiations, a bill acceptable to the home authorities was passed in February 1831.

A rebellion broke out, under Samuel Sharp, in the western part of the island—a rebellion, as it was then described, “of a more extensive nature, of a more daring character, and more destructive of life and property than any rebellion which has taken place in this island since it belonged to the British Crown,” originating in a misbelief that emancipation had been granted by the British Government, but was being withheld by the planters. On one night in December 1831, sixteen incendiary fires took place in St. James, and many lives were lost in quelling the outbreak of the slaves. Martial-law had to be declared throughout the island, and general Sir Willoughby Cotton, the commander of the forces, felt compelled to take the field in person. Property to the value of £666,977 was destroyed.

On February 3rd the governor issued a proclamation offering pardon to all innocent of certain offences, who would come in within ten days. As a result many surrendered and amongst others, “Colonel” GARDINER, the military leader, who asked lieutenant McNeal to meet him unarmed (as depicted in the sketch) not far from Savanna-la-Mar; and he and “Captain” Dove then surrendered because, they stated, they found that their followers were a parcel of cowards. After conviction of participation in arson, barbarism and murder, Gardiner was executed, and Dove was sent to the hulks in England. The home authorities made a loan of £200,000 to the proprietors to assist them in replenishing their plantations. At an early meeting the house decided, in consequence of the rebellion, not to take into consideration that session any measure relating to the amelioration of the slaves. The Colonial Church Union, an asso-

ciation of slave owners in opposition to the dissenting ministers, was formed, and created much trouble in St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. In this connection George Wilson Bridges, the rector of St. Ann, better known as the author of "The Annals of Jamaica," played an unworthy part.

Belmore's tenure of office synchronized with one of the periodical "distressed conditions of the country," and steps as usual were taken to reduce expenditure on officials, etc., and to beg for relief from the home authorities for the cost of the subsistence of the garrison. Owing to the rebellion, Belmore was recalled in 1832. In April of that year, on the eve of his departure the house of assembly presented him with a congratulatory address. They expressed regret at "the occasion which caused him to quit the Government" and they acknowledged the judicious and vigorous measures he had taken to suppress the rebellion. Certainly he did his best to hold an even balance between the two contending parties, and exercised discrimination in the putting down of the rebellion and the removal thereafter of martial-law.

GEORGE HIBBERT, who was Agent for Jamaica in London for some years up to 1831, belonged to a family long connected with the colony. Thomas Hibbert, who arrived in Jamaica in 1734 built Headquarter House (first known as Hibbert House), the present office of the Colonial Secretary. Another member of the family founded the Hibbert Trust. George Hibbert, an alderman of the city of London, and a member of Parliament, was active in the establishment of the West India Docks and the London Institution, was a patron of art and literature, and was so great a bibliophile that the sale of his library, during his life-time, occupied forty-two days.

THE NEW CONDITIONS 1833—1866.

CONSTANTINE, earl of MULGRAVE (afterwards better known as the Marquis of Normanby), who had been a steady supporter of Canning in the Commons till his father's death called him to the upper house, controlled the destinies of Jamaica during the important epoch comprised in the years 1832 to 1834. He dealt firmly with the slave question; and he extinguished the illegal organization known as the Colonial Church Union. At this time, in 1833, the Imperial act was passed manumitting all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain as from 1st August 1834, subject to six years apprenticeship. Four baptist ministers stand out prominently in the work of the abolition of slavery in Jamaica. THOMAS BURCHELL, WALTER DENDY, WILLIAM KNIBB and JAMES MURSELL PHILLIPPO. These four men were indefatigable in their endeavours to obtain fair treatment, both in matters of religion and civic life, for the negro race: putting up with insults and hardships innumerable. Their only fault was

that they were over zealous, and, in preaching equality, forgot almost entirely the influence of ancestry and surroundings.

During this period, 1831 to 1841, the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, a congregational minister, laboured in the same field. Many good laymen were associated with the ministers in their philanthropic labours. Prominent amongst these were JONX ROBY and Richard Hill, both having, however, other claims to remembrance. Roby, who was employed in the Customs here from 1821 to 1851, compiled a large amount of most valuable historical and biographical material, some of which he published in two pamphlets treating of St. Catherine and St. James in 1831 and 1849; but he lost so much money by these ventures that he was deterred from proceeding, and some unpublished manuscripts from his pen are now in the British Museum.

In the rebellion in St. James of 1831-32, Roby, a churchman, alone and at great risk to his life for justice sake, rescued three missionaries of the Baptist denomination (a sect he cordially disliked) of whom Knibb was one, from the fury of the white population till such time as they could have a fair and not a mock trial. For this, he was hung in effigy in Montego Bay—a marked contrast to the demonstrations of affection which he received on all hands when he finally left the island.

Roby's friend RICHARD HILL was one of Jamaica's most worthy and remarkable sons—philanthropist, politician, magistrate, author, poet, naturalist, draughtsman, an indefatigable worker, and a man of wide sympathies. He inherited from his father a hatred of slavery, and, in conjunction with his friends Osborn and Jordan in Jamaica, and Wilberforce, Buxton, Clarkson, Lushington and others in England, he worked incessantly for the abolition of the civil disabilities of black and coloured people. He presented at the bar of the house of commons the petition from the coloured people of Jamaica for the removal of these disabilities. He died in 1872 aged 78. He is perhaps now best known as a fellow-worker with PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, the well-known naturalist, whose visit to Bluefields in Westmoreland in 1844-16 bore fruit in his "Birds of Jamaica" (1847 & 1849) and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica" (1851), which still remain by far the best popular books on the natural history of the island.

Considering the large number of Jews who have been resident in Jamaica from the earliest times, it is strange that so few have achieved fame, although they laboured for many years under severe disabilities. The Rev. ISAAC LOPEZ who, for forty-seven years ending with his death in 1854, was principal reader of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Kingston deserves mention here.

ROBERT OSBORN and EDWARD JORDON, patriots, printers and politicians, both curiously enough born in the same year (1800), were close friends during life, and laboured hard in the interest of their own class against what Macaulay called "the aristocracy of skin."

Jordan's advocacy of emancipation and the removal of civil disabilities find recognition in the statue erected to his memory in Kingston. He was mayor at the time when the city lost its charter in 1866: his predecessor in office having been HECTOR MITCHELL who held the post for twenty years, ending with his death in 1853.

The governor appointed with the special object of carrying out the scheme of emancipation was the second marquis of SLIGO, who arrived here accompanied by six stipendiary magistrates to administer the acts. On the 1st of August, 1834, slavery was abolished, and temporary apprenticeship established. Then 311,070 bondsmen were emancipated, and a sum of £5,853,975 was paid in compensation. The condition of public affairs rendered the governor's position extremely difficult, and disputes arose with the house of assembly to which, having put himself technically in the wrong, he had to apologize for a breach of its privileges. Sligo left Jamaica in 1836.

Dr. RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN, one of the stipendiary magistrates above mentioned, was stationed at Kingston. His zeal on behalf of the negroes embroiled him with the planters, and he resigned in November 1834. During the year that he was here, no less than four of the special magistrates died, and four, including himself, resigned—so arduous were their duties. Best known as a literary man by his memoir of the Countess of Blessington, Madden published in 1835 "*A Twelve-months Residence in the West Indies*," which gives in a series of letters to literary friends an entertaining description of domestic life in Jamaica in the thirties.

Dr. JAMES MACFADYEN, well-known for his "*Flora of Jamaica*" was Island Botanist from 1826 to 1828, and practised the profession of medicine till his death here in 1850.

The Rev. JOSHUA TINSON, a zealous Baptist missionary—who in 1835 had visited various parts of the island and assisted in putting 10,000 new-testaments (the gift of the British and Foreign Bible Society) into the hands of such of the newly freed apprentices as could read or were learning to read—assumed in 1843 the presidency of the new Baptist theological institution at Calabar in Trelawny, the forerunner of Calabar College, Kingston.

Sir Lionel Smith left the governorship of the Windward and Leeward Islands where he was unpopular by reason of his sympathy with the coloured population—to take up that of Jamaica in 1836 where he was no more popular. During his term of office the total abolition of slavery took place, and in the same year—so strained were the relations between the government and the people's representatives—that Lord Melbourne tried to pass in the house of commons a bill suspending the constitution of Jamaica.

Sir CHARLES (afterwards Lord) METCALFE came out as governor of Jamaica in 1839—sent, after a brilliant career in India ending in the provisional governor-generalship—in order to remedy the deadlock at

which legislature had arrived under Sir Lionel Smith. This he successfully did, and he also brought about a better feeling between the planters and the recently emancipated negroes : so that when—his work done—he left the island in 1842, it was amidst the general regrets of the inhabitants. The house of assembly voted £3,000 for the statue which, with Jamaica's love for the removal of monuments, now finds its third resting place at the bottom of King Street, Kingston, on a pedestal originally erected for what turned out to be the temporary occupancy of Rodney's statue.

During his governorship, Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, who commanded the troops here from 1839 to 1842, caused Newcastle to be purchased as a sanatorium and barracks for the white troops.

Sir JOSHUA ROWE was for twenty-four years—1832 to 1856—chief justice of Jamaica. In 1848 he gave to Spanish Town cathedral its east-window, which reflects the lack of taste observable in the stained glass produced in England at that period.

JAMES, 8th earl of ELGIN was governor of Jamaica from 1842 to 1846—a period of depression, due to earthquakes, storms and floods : but in spite of all difficulties he endeavoured to improve the social conditions of the island and to develop the industrial resources. The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations (forerunners of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and its branches) were established by him ; the first batch of coolies arrived from India in 1845, and the railway was opened for traffic.

Dr. EDWARD JOHN WARING, a distinguished physician and writer upon medical subjects, practised his profession in Jamaica, where he was medical officer of health, in and about 1844.

Dr. AUBREY GEORGE SPENCER was the second bishop of Jamaica, succeeding to the see on the death of Lipscomb in 1843. It was in his letters patent that the parish church of St. Catherine at Spanish Town was created the cathedral-church of the diocese. At his primary visitation there in the following year, more English clergymen were gathered together than had ever been assembled on this side of the Atlantic. He found external aid gradually being withdrawn from the church, and he therefore strove to consolidate existing churches rather than add to their number. He had to retire on account of ill-health in 1856.

Sir BRYAN EDWARDS, great-nephew of the historian, practised for some years as a barrister "at a time when the Jamaica bar presented a galaxy of talent." In 1855 he succeeded Sir Joshua Rowe as chief justice, which post increasing years caused him to resign in 1869.

WILLIAM WEMYSS ANDERSON spent the greater part of a long and useful life in Jamaica (1833 to 1877.) A Scotchman by birth, he identified himself with the cause of the coloured race. Anderson was for a time protector of slaves : he was the founder of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society. About 1851 he was commissioned by

the house of assembly to travel in Canada and the United States with a view to inducing settlers to come to the island.

His friend, Dr. LOUIS QUER BOWERBANK, was another large-hearted philanthropist, to whom many of the charitable institutions of the island owe their origin. He will always be remembered for the crusade which he carried on against the mismanagement of the lunatic asylum and the public hospital. About 1876, he retired from medical practice and went to England. There is a monument to his memory in the Parade, Kingston.

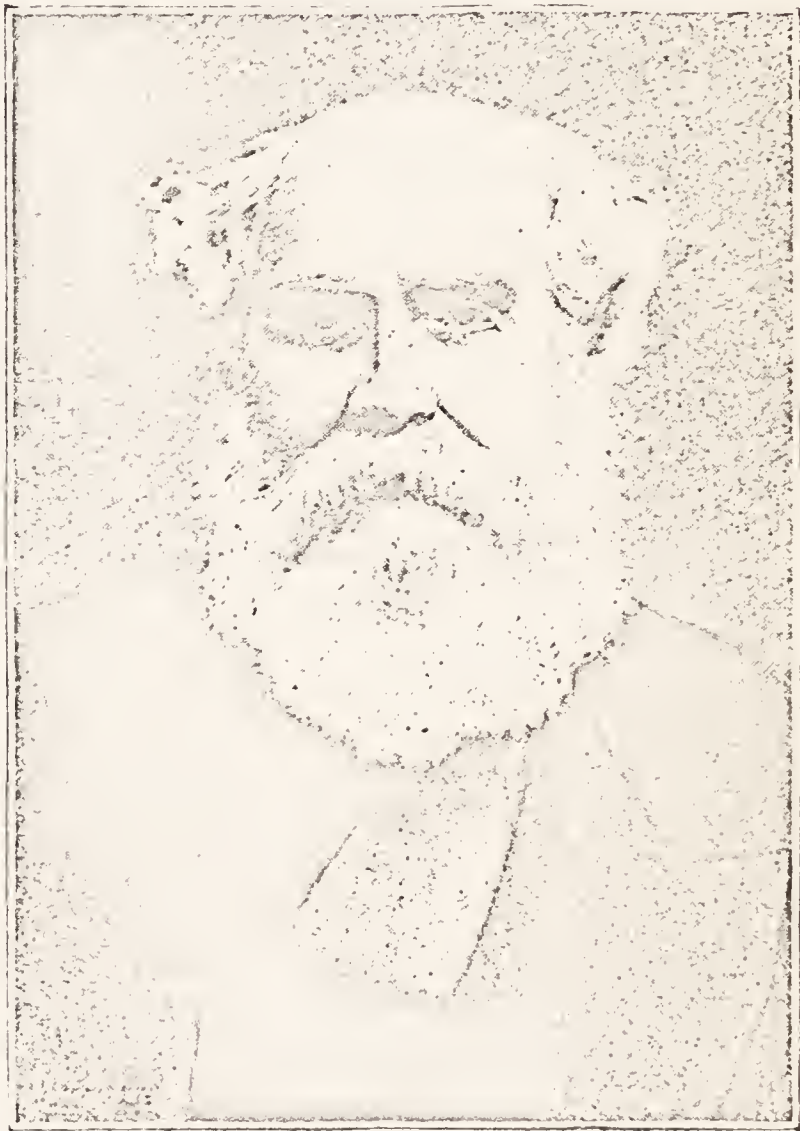
MARY SEACOLE, a native of Kingston, at one time the proprietor of Blundell Hall, then a lodging-house, is best-known for the kindness of heart and sympathy for suffering displayed by her when acting as a sutler in the Crimea. As we read in "Punch,"

"She gave her aid to all who
prayed,
To hungry and sick and cold;
Open hand and heart, alike
ready to part,
Kind words and acts and
gold.

And be the right man in the
right place who can
The right woman was Dame
Seacole."

SIR HENRY BARKLY, who was governor from 1853 to 1856, came to administer the affairs of the island at one of those critical moments

which have occurred from time to time in Jamaica's history. In 1846 the house of assembly had declared that the action of the imperial government in equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign productions had rendered it impossible to continue the institutions of the colony on their then scale: and during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration a war of retrenchment had been waged. The treasury became bankrupt, and a deadlock ensued, the assembly declining to do any business with the council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony. An act for the better



DR. BOWERBANK.

government of the island was passed, by which the governor was authorized to appoint an executive committee to assist him in the general administration of the island: a legislative council, consisting of partly official and partly non-official members, replacing the old council which had been wholly official.

CHARLES HENRY DARLING brought to the governorship of Jamaica in 1857 not only a wide colonial experience but an intimate knowledge of Jamaica affairs. He had been military secretary to Sir Lionel Smith during that officer's term of administration, and in 1843-1846 under Lord Elgin he had been agent-general for immigration and adjutant-general of militia, member of the legislative council and other boards: during the administration of major-general Sackville Barkley and for a time under Sir Charles Gray, he had been the governor's secretary.

WILLIAM HOSACK, poet, planter and politician, was for many years a member of the executive committee, and had for a time Edward Jordon as colleague. He was custos of St. George and its representative in the house of assembly. In 1876 he published at Edinburgh his "Isle of Streams: or the Jamaica Hermit and other poems."

ALEXANDER HESLOP, a native of Jamaica educated in England, practised as a barrister here in 1857 and became attorney-general, which post he held till he was displaced by Sir John Peter Grant in 1872. He died 1879. He was a sound lawyer, a good classical scholar and a true philanthropist.

The Rev. JAMES WATSON, sent out by the Scottish Missionary Society, was one of the many men who have laboured hard and unostentatiously in the cause of religion and the enlightenment of the negroes of Jamaica. He left the island in 1868, owing to ill-health. The building of the Little Kirk, Kingston, was in great measure due to him.

The outbreak at Morant Bay in 1865 will leave a permanent stain on the pages of Jamaica history—for, owing to the attempts at organization underlying the actual outbreak, and the fatal results which ensued, it received much more attention than the disturbances amongst the slaves which occurred in pre-emancipation days. Baron von KETELHODT, the custos of St. Thomas-in-the-east, fell a victim to the discontent of a section of the community in his parish, and perhaps also to a lack of mutual understanding. GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON—merchant, planter, politician and independent minister of religion, a leader of the people of considerable influence—paid the penalty of interference in the matter by being hanged as a rebel, and the governor, EDWARD JOHN EYRE, suffered, for the excess of zeal on the part of those who actually quelled the outbreak, by being retired from colonial service—bearing his penalty in dignified silence till his death in 1901.

Major-General LUKE SMYTHE O'CONNOR, all of whose regimental commissions were in the 1st West India regiment, and who had a

distinguished military career in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa, was brigadier-general commanding the troops during these troubles; he was thanked for his prompt and efficient measures for the safety of the public by governor Eyre, by the legislative council, by the house of assembly, and by the magistrates and inhabitants of Kingston.

THE SURRENDER OF POLITICAL LIBERTY 1866-1883.

SIR HENRY STORKS presided over the commission which held an investigation into the manner in which the outbreak had been suppressed, and was for a short time, in 1866, governor of the island; being succeeded by Sir JOHN PETER GRANT who came out to inaugurate crown government consequent on the members of the house of assembly having relinquished their powers of legislation. Grant's governorship, which extended till 1874, will be remembered for the reduction of the number of parishes from 22 (to which they had gradually increased) to 14; the formation of the constabulary on the lines of that of Ireland; the reconstruction of the judicial establishment; the establishment of an island medical service, a public works department and a government savings bank; the extension of educational advantages and postal facilities; the resumption of coolie immigration; the development of the Rio Cobre water-works; the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica—all due to his initiation—and also for the foundation of the fruit trade with America. Thus his tenure of office was an epoch-making period in Jamaica history.

JAMES GAY SAWKINS, artist and geologist, will be remembered for his "Reports on the Geology of Jamaica," published in 1869, as a result of his visit to the island in connection with the governmental survey of the West Indies. The mineralogical specimens which he collected are in the museum of the Institute of Jamaica.

DAVID LINDO, after a sojourn in England and America, settled in his native Jamaica about 1849. A merchant by trade, he was also a self-taught chemist of considerable attainment. The growth of mildew on some unbleached calico from Manchester caused him to go back to his laboratory which he had abandoned for some years. From that time forward he made researches which have been of much value to commerce and have made his name known throughout the scientific world. He died at Falmouth in 1889.

MARIANNE NORTH, the traveller and flower-painter, sojourned twice in Jamaica during her solitary wanderings over the world—once in 1871-72 when she made a stay of five months, and again in 1884. Many of her Jamaica drawings are in the North Gallery at Kew Gardens.

The connection of GRANT ALLEN with the island was of a temporary

character, having no important results beyond the writing of a novel "In all Shades" published in 1886, which, though ostensibly dealing with Trinidad, represents his Jamaica experiences. In 1873-74 he was professor of the newly-founded but short-lived Queen's College at Spanish Town, instituted with the object of imparting higher education—the fore-runner of the Jamaica College.

The Rev. WILLIAM JAMES GARDNER, a congregational minister, who came here in 1849, is best known for his "History of Jamaica" published in 1872: but he took an active part in the improvement of the island socially, morally and religiously, and ably seconded Dr. Bowerbank's efforts to reform the public hospital and lunatic asylum.

Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE, whose tenure of office as governor extended from 1877 to 1882, carried through many useful undertakings—the regulation of coolie immigration, the reform of legal procedure, the establishment of electric telegraphs and coastal steamer service, the purchase and extension of the railway by the government, and the re-organization of the botanical department.

Sir EDWARD NEWTON, who was colonial secretary from 1877 to 1882, is perhaps better worthy of a place in the Jamaica Portrait Gallery as an ornithologist than as an administrator. In the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1881 he published a list of the birds of Jamaica drawn up by himself and his brother Professor Alfred Newton of Cambridge.

Father JOSEPH DUPONT arrived from France, in Jamaica, in 1847 to assist the first vicar apostolic of Jamaica. During a long career he erected many churches and was the founder of several associations allied to Holy Trinity church: and was also connected with several philanthropic institutions in Kingston. When he died in 1887 it is estimated that nearly 7,000 persons of every denomination in the city followed his remains to their last resting place. A statue, erected as a "tribute of public affection," stands in the parade.

A STEP IN ADVANCE 1883—1904.

For five years (December 1883 to January 1889) Sir HENRY WYLIE NORMAN controlled the destinies of the colony. His arrival marked the departure from crown government to some form of representative government—"a moderate step in advance," as Lord Derby termed it, in which the representatives of the people had a substantial amount of power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica. Nine members of the legislative council were henceforth elected by the people on a franchise all too low: and against the united vote of six of these nine, it was directed that the vote of official members was not to be recorded. This change was not made without protests that it was no advance at all, that it was in fact a shadow not a substance. The order in council of the Queen of 19th

May 1884, bringing the change into effect, was published in Jamaica on June 20th. Correspondence ensued with reference to the civil list. In 1885 a widespread interest began to be taken in educational matters: as well as in the decaying state of the sugar industry. A spontaneous movement was inaugurated for forming a volunteer militia, to do, if need be in view of military operations in the Soudan, garrison duty in place of the regular troops which might be called off the island.

In 1886, a new form of poor-relief was inaugurated, by means of which the parochial boards administer the funds under the control of a central board of supervision. About this time education, both secondary and primary, received a considerable amount of attention, and the Jamaica Scholarship, tenable at an English university, was first awarded in 1887.

The desire for the expansion of the railway led to steps being taken to ensure its extension to Montego Bay and Port Antonio, with foreign capital, soon after Norman left to take up the governorship of Queensland. His career in Jamaica was most successful. He displayed great tact at a time of change in the constitution when tact was much demanded. The number of addresses which he received on his departure testified to his popularity in all parts of the island and in all ranks of the community—a popularity which was still marked on his revisiting the island in 1897 as chairman of the Sugar Commission. As time goes on, Norman will probably dispute with Metcalfe the reputation of having been the best governor that ever came to Jamaica.

The Rev. JOHN RADCLIFFE, teacher, preacher and poet, laboured for forty-four years (1848 to 1892) in the cause of religion and education.

WILLIAM BANCROFT ESPECT left the civil service to take up a planter's life: becoming one of the pioneers of banana cultivation on a large scale. He took a prominent part in the legislation of the country, representing St Thomas and Portland in the legislative council, till 1891 when he left to settle in England. Dr. JAMES CECIL PHILLIPPO, the worthy son of the Rev. James Mursell Phillippo, was a large-hearted medical man who, *inter alia*, was instrumental in causing the Cambridge Local Examinations to be held in the island. He occupied, for one session in 1892, the position of nominated president of the legislative council, and he held other honorary positions such as president of the medical council. He wrote ably on the mineral springs of the island, and of the island itself as a health resort.

Sir ADAM GIB ELLIS, who was chief-justice of Jamaica from 1883 till 1894, worthily upheld the traditions of his high office. While Dr. JOSEPH PLAXTON, who was for many years medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum, gave, in that capacity as well as in his work as a member of the Board of governors of the Institute of Ja-

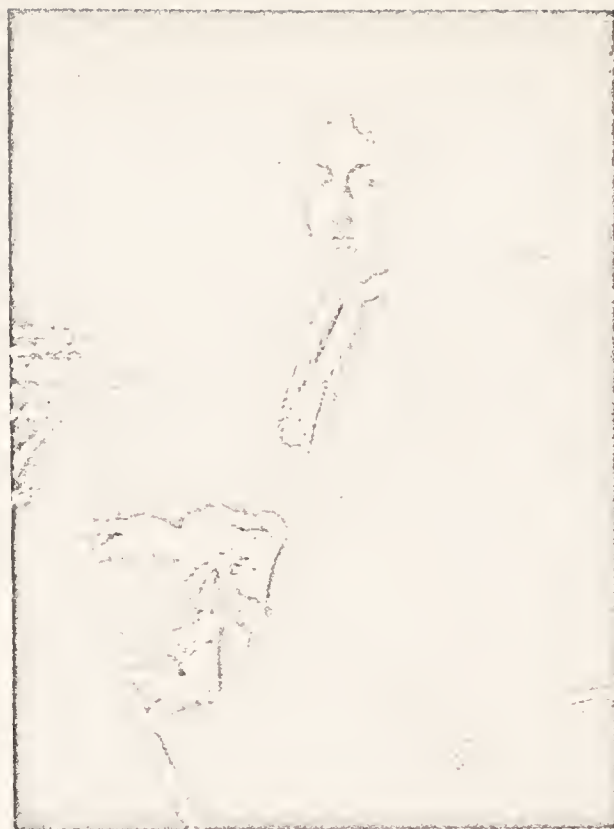
maica from 1889 till his death in 1904, evidence of great honesty of purpose and thoroughness of performance.

In a somewhat rapid review of the careers of some of the most important men who have played their part in Jamaica history extending over two centuries and a half, the comments on many events have of necessity been of the briefest.

The usual division of histories into dynasties, centuries or reigns, is at the best sometimes unsatisfactory. In Jamaica the limits of the epochs seem particularly elusive, affected as they have been by the developments and restrictions of industries and the social condition of the people, touched by waves more or less faint of British national and foreign politics.

The four political epoch-making events in Jamaica History are the establishment of civil government in 1661: the abolition of the slave-trade in 1807: the total abolition of slavery in 1838: and the surrender of representative government in 1866.

The development of the West Indian colonies has been severely handicapped by the ever-shifting condition of the leaders amongst their peoples. Governors and officials of all sorts remained for a time only, and too many of the landed proprietors paid but little heed to the well-being of the slaves or labourers working on their estates. There has, through the long years of Jamaica history, been but little evidence of the true home-life and village-life which went far to build up the England of to-day. Good administrators, zealous workers, kindly philanthropists, as many of the controllers of Jamaica's destiny may have been, they stayed here as a rule too short a time to leave more than a passing impression. And the absence of the element of a body of leaders of thought and action, always headed by members resident in the colony for two or three generations, had too often its effect or reflection in the lack of continuity of action on the part of the people, in spite of the fact that many countrymen of the Bruce have helped to colonize the island.



ADMIRAL PENN.



GENERAL VENABLES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PERSONS
REPRESENTED IN THE JAMAICA PORTRAIT GALLERY, WITH INDICATIONS
OF THE ORIGIN OF THE PORTRAITS.*

ALBEMARLE, CHRISTOPHER, 2nd Duke of. Governor of Jamaica, 1687-88. b. 1653, d. 1688. Photographic copy of an engraving by W. Sherwin. [5].

ALLEN, GRANT. Author. b. 1848, d. 1899. Copy of a photograph taken from life. [108].

ANDERSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS. Philanthropist. b. 1802, d. 1877. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [69].

BALCARRES, ALEXANDER LINDSAY, 6th Earl of. Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, 1795-1801. b. 1752, d. 1825. Photographic copy of an oil painting at Haig Hall. [116].

BARKLY, SIR HENRY. Governor of Jamaica, 1853-1856. b. 1815, d. 1898. Lithograph by C. W. Walton. [101].

BARRETT, REV. W. G. Congregational Missionary. b. 1812, d. 1863. Line engraving. [83].

BECKFORD, BALLARD. Planter. d. 1764. Photographic copy of an engraving by Richard Houston from a painting by Nathaniel Dance. [82].

BECKFORD, Colonel PETER. Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, 1702. d. 1710. Mezzotint engraving by John Murphy from a painting in Hamilton Palace. [81].

BECKFORD, WILLIAM. Lord Mayor of London. b. 1709, d. 1770. Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving by John Dixon from a drawing by himself. [62]. (ii.) Photographic copy of an engraving of the monument erected in his honour in the Guildhall, London. [63].

BELMORE, JULIANA, Countess of. d. 1861. Photographic copy of a miniature in the possession of the Earl of Belmore. [128].

BELMORE, SOMERSET LOWRY, 2nd Earl of. Governor of Jamaica, 1829-1832. b. 1774, d. 1841. Photographic copy of a miniature in the possession of the Earl of Belmore. [127].

BENBOW, Vice-Admiral JOHN. Commander-in-chief of the King's Ships in the West Indies. b. 1653, d. 1702. Photographic reproduction of an engraving by W. T. Mote from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller in Greenwich Hospital. [29].

BLIGH, WILLIAM ("Breadfruit" Bligh). Vice-Admiral. b. 1754, d. 1817. Photographic copy of an engraving (by J. Conde from a painting by J. Russell, R.A.) which forms the frontispiece to "A Voyage to the South Seas." [60].

BOWERBANK, LEWIS QUIER. Physician and Philanthropist. b. 1814, d. 1880. Photograph taken from life. [26].

BULLOCK, WILLIAM. Island Secretary. d. 1832. Photographic copy of a pencil sketch. [96].

BURCHELL, Rev. THOMAS. Baptist Missionary. b. 1799, d. 1846. Engraving (by R. Woodman, from a painting by H. Room) which forms the frontispiece of his "Memoir." [57].

CAMPBELL, General Sir ARCHIBALD. Governor of Jamaica from 1782 to 1784. b. 1739, d. 1791. Photographic copy of a painting by Romney of the year 1790, in the possession of Canon T. S. Brownrigg. [132].

CARLISLE, CHARLES, 1st Earl of. Governor of Jamaica, 1678-1680. b. 1629, d. 1685. Photographic copy of an engraving by Abraham Blotling. [4].

* The numbers at the end of each entry refer to the numbers on the frames in the gallery.

CLARKE, Sir ALURED. Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, 1784-90. b. 1745, d. 1832. Photographic copy of an engraving by John Bromley (1833) after a painting by Sir William Beechey (1794). [109].

COKE, THOMAS. Methodist Bishop. b. 1747, d. 1814. Photographic copy of an engraving (by J. Cochran) which forms the frontispiece to Etheridge's "Life." [58].

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Lord. Vice-admiral. b. 1750, d. 1810. Photographic copy of a painting by Richard Howard, R.A., in Greenwich Hospital. [91].

COLOMBO, CRISTOFORO. Discoverer of the New World. b. 1446-47, d. 1506. Wood-engraving from the painting by Sebastino del Piombo, in the possession of Prince de Valencay. [20].

COOTE, Lieut.-General Sir EYRE. Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, 1807-08. b. 1762, d. 1824. Photographic copy of an engraving in stipple by H. R. Cook, after a painting by Sir Martin A. Shee, P.R.A. [8].

CUDJOE. Leader of Maroons. Flourished about 1730 to 1738. Photographic copy of an engraving by Josh. Smith (after his own design): the frontispiece to "The History of the Maroons" by R. C. Dallas, London, 1803. [134].

DACRES, Vice-Admiral JAMES RICHARD. Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1805-1808. b. 1747, d. 1810. Engraving (1811) by Page after a painting by Bowyer. [118].

DAMPIER, WILLIAM. Buccaneer and Circumnavigator. b. 1652, d. 1715. Photographic copy of an engraving by C. Sherwin after the painting by Thomas Murray in the National Portrait Gallery, London. [105].

DANCER, THOMAS. Physician and Botanist. b. ab. 1755, d. 1811-12. Engraving in stipple (by William Holl) which forms the frontispiece to his "Medical Assistant." [23].

DARLING, Sir CHARLES HENRY. Governor of Jamaica, 1857-1862. b. 1809, d. 1870. Lithograph from a painting by Henry Philips. [54].

DE LA BECHE, Sir HENRY THOMAS. Geologist. b. 1796, d. 1855. Mezzotint-engraving by W. Walker after a painting by H. P. Bone. [90].

DENDY, Rev. WALTER. Baptist Missionary. d. 1882. Lithograph. [67].

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS. Commandant of Honduras. b. 1751, d. 1803. Photographic copy of an engraving of a sketch taken from life. [56].

DUCKWORTH, Sir JOHN THOMAS. Naval Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1803. b. 1747-8, d. 1817. Mezzotint-engraving by George Clint from the painting by Sir William Beechey, R.A. [85].

DUPONT, Rev. Father JOSEPH. Philanthropist. b. 1809, d. 1887. Chalk drawing from a photograph from life. [68].

EDWARDS, BRYAN. Historian of the West Indies. b. 1743, d. 1800. Line-engraving (by Thomas Holloway from a painting by Lemuel Abbott) which forms the frontispiece to his "History." [21].

EDWARDS, Sir BRYAN. Chief-justice of Jamaica, 1855-1869. b. 1796, d. 1876. Enlargement of a photograph taken from life. [122].

EFFINGHAM, KATE, Countess of. d. 1791. Photographic copy of a painting in the possession of the Earl of Effingham. [7b].

EFFINGHAM, THOMAS. Earl of. Governor of Jamaica, 1790-91. (i) Photographic copy of a painting by Hudson in the possession of the Earl of Effingham. [7a.] (ii) Photographic copy of a private engraving, without lettering, in the British Museum. [7].

ELGIN, JAMES, 8th Earl of. Governor of Jamaica, 1842-46. b. 1811, d. 1863. Photographic copy of a pencil drawing by George Richmond, R.A. [13].

ELLIS, Sir ADAM GIB. Chief-Justice of Jamaica, 1883-94. b. 1843, d. 1894. Photographic copy of a memorial portrait by S. P. Hall in the Court House, Kingston. [72].

ESPEUT, WILLIAM BANCROFT. Planter and Legislator. b. 1843, d. 1872. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [49].

EYRE, EDWARD JOHN. Governor of Jamaica, 1862-1866. b. 1815, d. 1901. Copy of a photograph from life. [126].

FOX, GEORGE. Founder of the Society of Friends. b. 1624, d. 1691. Stipple engraving by Holmes (1799) after a painting ascribed to William Honthorst (1654). [123].

GARDINER, "Colonel." Negro Rebel. b. ab. 1800, d. 1831. Photographic copy of a lithograph, entitled "Interview between Gardiner (the rebel chief) and lieutenant McNeal," the frontispiece of "Jamaica as it was, as it is, and as it may be * * also an authentic narrative of the negro insurrection in 1831 * * * by a retired military officer. London, 1835." [136].

GARDNER, ALAN Lord. Commander-in-Chief on the Jamaica Station in 1786-1790. b. 1742, d. 1809. Engraving by Fenner after the painting by Sir William Beechey. [103].

GARDNER, Rev. WILLIAM JAMES. Congregational Minister and Historian of Jamaica. b. 1825, d. 1874. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [64].

GILLESPIE, Major-General Sir ROBERT ROLLO. Military officer. b. 1766, d. 1814. Stipple engraving by Freeman from a painting by Chinnery (1814). [124].

GOMM, Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD. Commander of the troops in Jamaica, 1839. b. 1784, d. 1875. Photographic copy of an oil painting in the barracks at Newcastle. [102].

GORDON, GEORGE WILLIAM. Political Agitator. b. 1821, d. 1865. Wood engraving (of a photograph from life) which forms the frontispiece to his "Personal Recollections." [38].

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY. Zoologist. b. 1810, d. 1888. Photograph (from life) which forms the frontispiece of his "Life." [61].

GRAHAM, ROBERT (afterwards Cunningham-Graham). Receiver-General of Jamaica from 1753 till 1764. b. 1730, d. 1798. Photographic copy of part of a painting (in which Graham is pointing with his left hand to a bust of C. J. Fox) commenced by David Martin and finished by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., formerly in the possession of Mr. Spiers. [137].

GRANT, Sir JOHN PETER. Governor of Jamaica, 1866-74. b. 1807, d. 1893. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [48].

HESLOP, ALEXANDER. Attorney-General of Jamaica, 1857-72. d. 1879 aged 61. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [40].

HIBBERT, GEORGE. Collector and Merchant. b. 1757, d. 1837. Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving by James Ward after a painting by John Hoppner, R.A. [130].

HICKERINGILL, Rev. EDMUND. Pamphleteer. b. 1631, d. 1708. Photographic copy of an engraving (by J. Nutting from a painting by J. Jull) which forms the frontispiece to his "Miscellaneous Tracts." [70].

HILL, RICHARD. Politician and Naturalist. b. 1795, d. 1872. (i) Oil painting: artist unknown. [24]. (ii) Enlargement of photograph from life. [140].

HOOD, Sir SAMUEL. Vice-Admiral. b. 1762, d. 1814. Stipple engraving by E. Bocquet from a drawing by W. Evans after a painting by Sir William Beechey, R.A., in the possession of the Earl of St. Vincent. [50].

HOSACK, WILLIAM. Poet, Planter and Politician. b. 1808, d. 1883. Enlargement of a photograph taken from life in 1883. [106].

HUMBERSTONE, Rev. FRANCIS. Curate of Kingston Parish Church. b. 1701, d. 1819. Stipple engraving by Freeman. [84].

JACKSON, ROBERT, M.D. Army Medical Director in the West Indies. b. 1750, d. 1827. Photographic copy of a lithograph (1845). [115].

JACQUIN, NICOLAUS JOSEPHUS. Botanist. b. 1727, d. 1817. Photographic copy of an engraving by V. G. Kininger (1812) of a painting by H. F. Fäger (1811). [104].

JAMES, WILLIAM. Naval Historian. d. 1827. Enlargement of an engraving (by W. Read from the painting by W. McCall) which forms the frontispiece of his "Naval History." [42].

JORDON, EDWARD. Legislator and Philanthropist. b. 1800, d. 1869. Oil-painting from life. [51.]

KEANE, Major-General Sir JOHN (afterwards Lord Keane). Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, 1827-29. b. 1780, d. 1844. Photographic copy of the portrait by Sir Martin A. Shee, P.R.A., in the possession of Sir J. H. Keane, Bt. [10].

KETELHODT, MAXIMILIAN AUGUSTUS, Baron VON. Planter and Politician. d. 1865. Enlargement of a photograph taken from life. [121].

KNIBB, Rev. WILLIAM. Baptist Missionary. b. 1803, d. 1845. Photographic copy of an engraving (by J. Cochran of a daguerreotype) which forms the frontispiece to Hinton's "Memoir." [66].

KNOWLES, Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES. Governor of Jamaica, 1752-56. b. ab. 1700, d. 1777. Photographic copy of an engraving by J. Faber after a painting by T. Hudson. [6].

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY ("Monk" Lewis). Novelist, Dramatist and Song-writer. b. 1775, d. 1818. Line engraving which forms the frontispiece to his "Life and Correspondence." [22].

LINDO, DAVID. Chemist. b. 1833, d. 1889. Enlargement of a daguerreotype taken from life. [100].

LIPSCOMB, CHRISTOPHER. 1st Bishop of Jamaica. b. 1781, d. 1843. Photographic reproduction of an engraving by C. Turner, A. R. A. from a painting by G. W. Pegler. [35].

LONG, EDWARD. Historian of Jamaica. b. 1734, d. 1813. Photographic copy of a line engraving by William Sharp from a painting by Opie. [33].

LOPEZ, Rev. ISAAC. Jewish Priest. b. 1782-83, d. 1854. Coloured lithograph by Maurin, from a drawing by J. M. Belisario, 1846. [73].

LYTTELTON, SIR CHARLES. Deputy-Governor of Jamaica, 1662-64. b. 1630, d. 1716. Photographic copy of an engraving by P. W. Tomkinson from a drawing by S. Harding. [1].

MACAULAY, ZACHARY. Philanthropist. b. 1768, d. 1838. Photographic copy of a drawing by Slater, frontispiece to "Life and Letters of Zachary Macaulay" (1900). [138].

MACFADYEN, JAMES, M.D. Botanist. b. 1798, d. 1850. Lithograph by A. Duperly. [25].

MACNEILL, HECTOR. Scottish Poet. b. 1746, d. 1818. Stipple engraving by J. Rogers after a painting by William. [129].

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT. Miscellaneous Writer and Magistrate. b. 1798, d. 1886. Photographic copy of an engraving (by T. W. Huffam from a daguerreotype by Claudet) which forms the frontispiece of his "Memoirs." [75].

MANCHESTER, WILLIAM, 5th Duke of. Governor of Jamaica, 1808-11, 1813-21, 1822-27. b. 1768, d. 1843. (i) Photographic copy of a portrait by Saunders in the possession of the Duke of Manchester. [9]. (ii) The Duchess of Manchester and her son, afterwards governor of Jamaica, as Diana and Cupid. Photographic copy of a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. [139].

METCALFE, Sir CHARLES (afterwards Lord Metcalfe). Governor of Jamaica, 1839-42. b. 1785, d. 1846. (i) Photographic copy of an engraving by F. C. Lewis after a painting by F. R. Say in the Oriental Club, London. [12]. (ii) Mezzotint engraving by William Warner after a painting by A. Bradish. [91].

MITCHELL, HECTOR. Mayor and Custos of Kingston. d. 1853, aged 84. Lithograph by A. Maurin from a daguerreotype by A. Duperly, 1848. [41].

MORGAN Sir HENRY. Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, 1675, 1678 and 1680-82. b. 1635? d. 1688. Photographic copy of an engraving in Esquemeling's "Bucca-neers of America." [2].

MULGRAVE, CONSTANTINE, Earl of (afterwards Marquis of Normanby). Governor of Jamaica, 1832-34. b. 1797, d. 1863. Photographic copy of an engraving by Charles Turner, A.R.A. after a painting by H. P. Briggs, R.A. [11].

MUSGRAVE, Sir ANTHONY. Governor of Jamaica, 1877-82. b. 1828, d. 1888. Memorial oil painting by the Hon. John Collier. [14].

MYNGS, Vice-Admiral Sir CHRISTOPHER. Naval Commander. b. 1625, d. 1666. Mezzotint engraving (1813) by R. Dunkarton from a drawing by Bullfinch. [111].

NELSON, HORATIO Lord. Naval Hero. b. 1758, d. 1805. Photographic copy of a painting by J. F. Rigaud, 1780, in the possession of Earl Nelson. [80].

NEWTON, Sir EDWARD, K.C.M.G. Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, 1879, and Ornithologist. b. 1832, d. 1897. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [89].

NORMAN, General (afterwards Field-Marshal) Sir HENRY WYLIE. Governor of Jamaica, 1883 to 1889. b. 1826, d. 1904. [140].

NORTH, MARIANNE. Traveller and Painter. b. 1830, d. 1890. Photograph (from life) which forms the frontispiece of her "Recollections." [37].

NUGENT, Sir GEORGE, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, 1801-06. b. 1757, d. 1849. Photographic copy of a stipple engraving by Woodman after a painting by J. Downman, A.R.A. [87].

NUGENT, MARIA Lady. Diarist. d. 1834. Photographic reproduction of an engraving (by G. Adcock) which forms the frontispiece to her "Journal." [88].

O'CONNOR, Major-General LUKE SMYTHE. Administrator of Government of Jamaica, 1867. b. 1806, d. 1873. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [77].

OGLE, Sir CHALONER. Naval-Commander-in-Chief on the Jamaica Station, 1742-44. b. ab. 1681, d. 1750. Mezzotint engraving by Robert Tims from the painting by G. Hicks. [79].

OSBORN, ROBERT. Patriot, Printer, Politician. b. 1800, d. 1878. Oil-painting by Emilio Piani (1842). [107].

PARKER, Admiral Sir HYDE. Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1796-1800. b. 1739, d. 1807. Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving (1780) by James Walker after a painting by Romney. [93].

PARKER, Admiral Sir PETER. Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1778-1782. b. 1721, d. 1811. Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving (1800) by V. Green of the painting by F. L. Abbott (1799) in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital. [95].

PARKINSON, LEONARD. Maroon Leader. Flourished about 1795. Photographic copy of an engraving by Abraham Raimbach of a sketch "taken from the life" which forms the frontispiece of "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes; published by order of the Assembly London, 1796." [135].

PENN, Sir WILLIAM. Admiral and General-at-Sea. b. 1621, d. 1670. Photographic reproduction of an engraving by W. Finden, from a painting by Sir Peter Lely in Greenwich Hospital. [39].

PHILLIPPO, JAMES CECIL. Physician. b. 1830, d. 1893. Posthumous memorial oil painting by Cutts. [15].

PHILLIPPO, Rev. JAMES MURSELL. Baptist Missionary. b. 1708, d. 1879. Lithograph by Alfred Derby from a painting by Henry Room. [28].

PHILLIPS, TERESIA CONSTANTIA. Mistress of the Revels. b. 1708-9, d. 1765. Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving (1748) by John Faber after a painting by John Highmore. [94].

PINNOCK, PHILIP. Planter and Politician. d. 1778. Photographic copy of an oil painting attributed to Allan Ramsay. [125].

PLAXTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM, M.R.C.S. Surgeon and Scientist. d. 1904. Enlargement of a photograph taken from life. [141].

POPHAM, Sir HOME RIGGS. Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1817-20. b. 1762, d. 1820. Engraving (1806) by A. Cardon after the painting by M. Brown. [119].

RADCLIFFE, Rev. JOHN. Preacher, Teacher and Poet. b. 1815, d. 1892. Enlargement of a photograph taken from life. [44].

ROBINSON, ANTHONY. Surgeon and Botanist. d. 1768. Pencil drawing from life by Edward Long. [46].

ROBY, JOHN. Author and Philanthropist. b. 1785, d. 1864. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [65].

RODNEY, BRYDGES Lord. Naval Hero. b. 1718, d. 1792. (i) Photographic copy of an engraving by G. Dupont from a painting by Thomas Gainsborough, R.A. [31], (ii) engraving by E. Scriven from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Royal Collection. [45], (iii) photographic reproduction of the painting by Robert Edge Pine in the Town Hall, Kingston. [78].

ROWE, Sir JOSHUA. Chief-Justice of Jamaica, 1832-56. b. 1797, d. 1874. Lithograph by J. H. Lynch from a painting by J. Lucas. [71].

SAWKINS, JAMES GAY, F.G.S. Geologist. b. 1806, d. 1878. Enlargement of a photograph taken from life in Jamaica. [114].

SCOTT, MICHAEL. Author. b. 1789, d. 1835. Photographic copy of a painting attributed to Raeburn in the possession of Dr. James Scott at Castle Donington. [120].

SEACOLE, MARY. Philanthropist and Sutler. d. 1881. Photograph of a chalk drawing. [55].

SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral Lord HUGH. Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, 1799-1801. b. 1759, d. 1801. Photographic reproduction of an engraving after the painting by Hoppner in the possession of Lord Alcester. [113].

SHIRLEY, Sir ANTHONY. Traveller. b. 1565, d. after 1635. Photographic copy of an engraving (by Ægidius Sadeler), sometimes prefixed to the "Relation" of his Travels into Persia. [86].

SLIGO, PETER, 2nd Marquis of. Governor of Jamaica 1834-36. b. 1788, d. 1845. Lithograph by Henry Wilkin from a painting by F. W. Wilkin. [47].

SLOANE, Sir HANS. Physician and Naturalist. b. 1660, d. 1753. Photographic copy of a mezzotint engraving by J. Faber, 1729, from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1716, in the possession of the Royal Society. [30].

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS. Novelist. b. 1721, d. 1771. Photographic enlargement of a lithograph by Freeman. [32].

SPENCER, AUBREY GEORGE, D.D. 2nd Bishop of Jamaica. d. 1872 aged 77. Lithograph by M. Gaud from a painting by F. Rochard. [36].

STORKS, Sir HENRY, G.C.B. Governor of Jamaica, 1866. b. 1811, d. 1874. Enlargement of a photograph from life. [59].

SWARTZ, OLOF. Botanist. b. 1760, d. 1818. Photographic copy of a stipple engraving by Ruckman (1829). [92].

TAYLOR, ELIZABETH GOODIN HAUGHTON, Lady. Wife of Sir John Taylor, Bart. b. 1758. Photographic copy of an engraving by W. Dickinson of a painting (1782) by Sir Joshua Reynolds now at Petworth. [99].

TAYLOR, Sir JOHN, Bart. Dilettante. d. 1786 aged 41. Mezzotint engraving by W. Dickinson after a painting by R. Pine. [98].

TAYLOR, SIMON. Planter and Politician. d. 1813 aged 73. Photographic copy of a painting by F. L. Abbott in the possession of Simon Watson-Taylor, Esq., at Erlstoke Park, Wilts. [97].

TINSON, Rev. JOSHUA. Baptist Missionary. b. 1794, d. 1850. Photographic copy of an anonymous lithograph. [133].

VAUGHAN, JOHN, 2nd Lord (afterwards 3rd Earl of Carbery). Governor of Jamaica, 1675-78. d. 1713. Photographic copy of an engraving by J. Simon after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller. [3].

VENABLES, General ROBERT, Military Commander. b. ab. 1612, d. 1687. Photographic copy of a contemporary portrait (artist unknown) at Wincham, Cheshire. [110].

VERNON, Admiral F. Vernon. b. 1697, d. 1757. Mezzotint engraving by trait Gallery, London. [53].

VILLEFRANC, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. b. 1807-08. d. 1781. d. 1808. (by C. Heath from an oil painting) which forms the frontispiece to his "History of Jamaica" (by C. Heath from an oil painting). [74].

WAGER, Admiral Sir Charles. b. 1666, d. 1742. Photograph from a mezzotint-engraving. [112].

WARING, Captain John. b. 1799, d. 1873. Lithograph by Hahnisch, 1869. [43].

WATSON, James. b. 1799, d. 1873. Lithograph by Hahnisch, 1869. [43].

WILLIAM, King of England. b. 1799, d. 1873. Lithograph by Hahnisch, 1869. [43].

WINDSOR, Thomas Windsor. b. 1627, d. 1687. (by C. Heath from an oil painting) which forms the frontispiece to his "History of Jamaica" (by C. Heath from an oil painting). [74].

WOLCOT, Peter. b. 1738, d. 1819. Photograph from a mezzotint-engraving. [112].

WRIGHT, William Wright, M.D., F.R.S. b. 1735, d. 1819. Engraving (by W. H. Lizars from a painting by T. Wright from a painting) which forms the frontispiece to his "History of Jamaica" (by C. Heath from an oil painting). [74].

Chronological Outlines of Jamaica History.

	Rulers.	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	Events Abroad.	Events in Jamaica.
1402	Sept. 12	(Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain)	<i>Columbus discovered Watling Island.</i>	
1404	May 4		Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour.	
1497	June 24	(Henry VII, King of England)	<i>Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America.</i>	
1503	June 24		Columbus revisited Jamaica.	
1504	June 28		Columbus left.	
1507			Alonso de Ojeda and Jago de Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica.	
1509	Nov.	JUAN DE ESQUIVELLO	Esquivello took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son, Diego.	
1510			Sevilla Nueva founded.	
1516		Charles V, King of Spain	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.	
1517			Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.	
1518		FRANCISCO DE GARAY	<i>Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.</i>	
1519			St. Jago de la Vega founded by Diego Colombo.	
1520			Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing.	
1523			The King ordered a sum to be expended from royal revenue on the church in Jamaica, equal to what the abbot Pedro Martir might spend.	
1524			The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church.	
1526			<i>Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native Indians slaves.</i>	
1531			Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.	
1554			De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica.	
1558			William King in the <i>Salomon</i> watered at Cayman Islands.	
1564			Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica.	
1592			<i>Port Royal, Acadie, founded.</i>	
1596-7*	Jan. 29	(James I, King of England)	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to archbishopric of St. Domingo.	
1605			Jackson raided Jamaica, from Leeward Islands.	
1624	Feb. 15	(Charles I, King of England)	<i>Acadie taken by the English.</i>	
1638		Commonwealth		
1648-9	Jan. 30			
1654				
		(CRISTOFORO ARNOLDO SASI)		
1651			<i>Navigation Act passed.</i>	
1654	Dec. 9		<i>Commission given to the Commissioners of the Admiralty.</i>	

1655	May 10	BRITISH COMMISSIONERS. Venables, Penn, Butler	Penn and Venables landed. Spaniards capitulated.
	" 11		
	June 24	Goodsonn, Fortescue	
	" 25		
	July 4		Penn left. Venables left.
	Oct. 1	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Fortescue	
	" 21	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Doyley	Sedgwick arrived. Fortescue died.
	" 23		<i>War declared with Spain.</i>
1656	May 24	Goodsonn, Doyley	Sedgwick died.
	Dec. 14	Brayne, Goodsonn, Doyley	Brayne arrived.
1656-7	Jan. 31	Brayne, Doyley	Goodsonn left.
1657	Sept. 2	Doyley (with government by court martial)	Brayne died. Doyley defeated Sasi at Ocho Rios. <i>Cromwell died.</i> Col. William Beeston arrived.
	Nov.		
1658	Sept. 3		
1660	Apr. 27		
	May 29	Restoration, Charles II.	
	Aug. 15		News of Restoration reached Jamaica.
1661	June 1	GOVERNORS. Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	Commission arrived for Doyley to be governor (dated Feb. 8).
1662	Aug. 11	THOMAS Lord WINDSOR	Windsor arrived.
	Sept. 10		Doyley left.
	Oct. 2		Myngs took St. Jago de Cuba.
	Oct. 28	Sir Charles Lyttelton, Dep.- Governor	Windsor left.
1663	Jan. 20		Census. Population 4,205.
	Jan. 30		<i>Royal African Company incorporated.</i>
	Feb.		Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of Black regiment.
1664	Jan. 20		Jamaica fleet sacked Campeche.
	May 2	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres.	First House of Assembly met.
	May 21	Col. Edward Morgan, Dep.- Governor	Lyttelton left.
	June 4	Sir THOMAS MODYFORD, Bt.	Edward Morgan arrived. Modyford arrived. Island divided into 7 parishes. Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home.

* Till 1752 the year began on March 25th. Shirley landed in 1596 old style, in 1597 new style.

1688	Oct. 6	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albemarle died.
1689	Feb. 13	William and Mary.	
1690	Aug. 2	WILLIAM, Earl of INCHQUIN	<i>War declared against France.</i>
1691-2	Jan. 16	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin arrived.
1692	June 7		Inchiquin died.
	Aug. 22	John Bourden, Pres.	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal.
1692-3	Mar. 9	Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	White died.
			Beeston arrived.
1694	July 23		Agents appointed to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1697	Dec. 28	William III.	French defeated at Carlisle Bay.
1698	Nov. 4		<i>Treaty of Ryswick.</i>
1699	Apr. 9		<i>Scotch settlement at Darien.</i>
	June 20		<i>Population of Canada 13,353.</i>
1700		Sir WILLIAM BEESTON	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien.
1701	Aug. 27		<i>Scots abandoned Darien, some coming to Jamaica.</i>
1701-2	Jan. 21	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SELWYN	<i>Assiento granted to French Company.</i>
	Mar. 8	Anne	Beeston superceded in government.
1702			<i>War declared against France and Spain.</i>
	Apr. 5	Peter Beckford, Lieut.-Gov.	Selwyn died.
	Apr. 25		Beeston left.
	Aug. 19-24		Fight between DuCasse and Benbow.
1702-3	Jan.	Col. Thomas Handasyde, Lieut.-Governor	[Earl of Peterborough appointed Governor of Jamaica].
1703-4	Jan. 9		Fire destroyed Port Royal.
1704	July 29	Sir THOMAS HANDASYDE	Handasyde's commission as governor published.
1711	June	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON	Severe storm in western part: damage in Westmoreland £700,000.
1711			<i>South Sea Company established.</i>
1712	Aug. 28		Earthquake.
1713			<i>Treaty of Utrecht: Assiento Contract.</i>
1714	Aug. 1	George I.	
1716	July 25	PETER HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published.
1718	Apr. 26	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived.
			<i>War with Spain.</i>

	Rulers.	GOVERNORS.	Events Abroad.	Events in Jamaica.
1721			Introduction of Coffee.	
			<i>Treaty of Madrid.</i>	
			Free School founded at Walton, St. Ann.	
			Earthquake and Hurricane.	
		HENRY Duke of PORTLAND	Portland died.	
		John Ayscough, Pres.	Storm.	
1727	George II.			
1728		Maj.-Gen. Robert Hunter	Full legislative power ceded to the Colony.	
			Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons.	
1730			Hunter died.	
1734		John Ayscough, Pres.	Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed.	
			Ayscough died.	
1735		John Gregory, Pres.	Cunningham died.	
		HENRY CUNNINGHAM		
1735-6		John Gregory, Pres.	Treaty of peace with Maroons.	
1738		EDWARD TRELAWNY	<i>War declared against Spain.</i>	
			<i>Vernon destroyed Porto Bello.</i>	
1739			Trelawny went on Nicaragua expedition.	
1741		(John Stewart administered)	France declared war against Great Britain.	
1744			Guinea-grass introduced.	
			Storm and earthquake: Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered.	
			Act passed preventing pressing of marines in West Indies.	
			Introduction of slaves.	
1746		(John Gregory, Pres.)	<i>Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.</i>	
1747			<i>Peace of Madrid.</i>	
1748		Admiral Charles Knowles	Trelawny left.	
			Moravian Mission founded.	
1751		Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	War declared against France.	
1752			Three counties formed.	
1753			Three counties formed.	
1754			Three counties formed.	
1755			Three counties formed.	
1756			Three counties formed.	
1757			Three counties formed.	
1758			Three counties formed.	

1759	Oct. 25	Gen. GEORGE HALDANE	Guadeloupe captured.
1760		Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	
	George III.		Complete Conquest of Canada.
1762	Feb. 2	WM. HENRY LYTTELTON	Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary. War declared against Spain: capture of Martinique, Grenada and other islands. Expedition against Havannah. Treaty of Paris (Martinique and Guadeloupe given back to France). Pop. before 1763, 45,454 (1766, 45,454 3/4)
1763			
1764			
1765			
1766			
1767			
1768			
1769			
1770			
1771			
1772	Dec. 12	Lt.-Col. John Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Bill passed imposing duties on British Colonies. All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed.
1773			
1774	Jan.	Sir BASIL KEITH	Sir William Trelawny died. Botanic Garden established.
1775			
1776	July 4	Declaration of American Independence	American war Population 209,617 (12,737 white: 4,093 free coloured: 192,787 slaves).
1777	June	Col. Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	
1778			
1780			
1781			
1782	Apr. 12	Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor	France sided with United States. Nelson governor of Fort Charles. Expedition against Nicaragua.
1783	Sep. 3	Campbell, GOVERNOR	Rodney's victory over deGrasse. Turtle Island captured by the French. Peace of Versailles. (England recovered Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago).
1784			
1785			
1786	Oct. 20		Storm.
1788	May 9		Storm.
1789			Storm.
1790	Jan. 19		Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African Slave Trade.
1791	Mar. 17	Thomas, EARL OF EFFINGHAM	Revolution in France, and in San Domingo. Wesleyan Mission founded.

		Rulers.	GOVERNORS.	Events Abroad.	Events in Jamaica.
1791	Nov. 17		Maj.-Gen. Adam Williamson, Lieut.-Governor	National Assembly of France gave to French coloured colonists rights of citizenship.	
1793	Jan.			Bligh arrived with breadfruit.	
1794				France declared war against England.	
1795	Oct.			Capture of most of the French West Indies.	
			Williamson made Governor of San Domingo.		
		Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, Lieut.-Governor		Trouble with the Maroons.	
1796				Spain declared war against England.	
				Maroon rebellion quelled.	
1797				First manufacture in Prussia of Sugar from beet-root.	
1798	Oct.			San Domingo evacuated by British.	
				Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny.	
1799	Oct. 27			Jamaica sent about £80,000 to assist England against France.	
				Since Feb. 12 the British Fleet under Sir Hyde Parker had taken 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels.	
1801			Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor	Union of Great Britain and Ireland.	
1802	Mar. 27			Treaty of Amiens (England gave up most of her conquests).	
1803				Renewal of war with France.	
1805	Oct. 21			Trafalgar.	
1806	Feb. 20		Sir Eyre Coote, Lieut.-Gov.	Nugent left.	
1807				African Trade abolished in British Colonies.	
				(319,351 slaves in Jamaica).	
1808	Mar. 26		WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER		
1811			(Lieut.-Gen. Edward Morrison, Lieut.-Governor)		
1812			(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	United States declared war against Great Britain.	
1813					
1814	Feb. 23			Baptist Mission founded.	
	May 30			Treaty of Paris (England kept Tobago and St. Lucia).	
	Dec. 24			Treaty of Ghent (with United States).	
	June 18			Waterloo.	
1815	July 13			Fire at Port Royal.	
	Oct. 18			Storm.	

1820	Jan. 29	George IV.	
1821			<i>African Company abolished.</i>
1823			<i>Monroe Doctrine formulated.</i>
			<i>Anti-Slavery Society founded.</i>
1824			See of Jamaica constituted.
1825			Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.
1827	July 2	Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane,	
		Lieut.-Governor	Manchester left.
1829	Feb. 20	SOMERSET, Earl of BELMORE	
1830	June 26	William IV.	
1831	Dec. 28		
1832			Negro rebellion in St. James (damage £666,977).
		George Cuthbert, Pres.	
1833	May	CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE	
1834	Aug. 1		<i>Abolition act passed.</i>
			Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system (£5,853,975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves).
		George Cuthbert, Pres.	
		Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Norcot,	
		Lieut.-Governor	
		PETER, Marquis of SLIGO	
		Sir LIONEL SMITH	
1836	June 20	Victoria.	
1837	Aug. 1		Total abolition of slavery.
1838			<i>Lord Melbourne defeated on bill to suspend constitution of Jamaica.</i>
1839	Sep. 26	Sir CHARLES METCALFE	
1842	July 12	JAMES, Earl of ELGIN	Coolies from India first arrived.
			<i>Establishment of Royal Mail Company.</i>
1843			General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded.
1845			Jamaica Railway opened.
1846		Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley,	
		Lieut.-Governor	<i>Act equalizing duties on British and foreign products.</i>
		Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	
			32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera.
1850		Sir HENRY BARKLY	
1853		Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.-	
1856		Governor	<i>Great Britain relinquished protectorate of Mosquito Shore.</i>
		CHARLES DARLING	
1857			Introduction of Electric Telegraph.
1859		Edward John Eyre, Lieut.-Gov.	
1862			

	Rulers.	GOVERNORS.	Events Abroad.	
			Events in Jamaica.	
1804		EDWARD JOHN EYRE		Eyre was made Governor.
1805	Oct. 11			Morant Bay rebellion.
1806				New Constitution (Crown Government).
	Aug. 5	SIR HENRY STOKES SIR JOHN PETER GRANT (Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor)		Twenty-two parishes reduced to 14.
1808		(Edward Rushworth, adm.)		Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1809				Telegraphic communication with Europe established.
1870				Disestablishment of Episcopal Church.
1871				Removal of Seat of Government to Kingston.
1872				Census. Population 506,154.
1874	Jan. 25 Apr. 4 Nov.	(W. A. Young, adm.) SIR WILLIAM GREY		First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1876				<i>Turks and Caicos Islands annexed to Jamaica.</i>
1877				Hurricane.
	Mar. 10 Aug. 10 Aug. 24	E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. SIR ANTHONY MUSGRAVE		Kingston street cars started.
1878				<i>Jamaica admitted to postal union.</i>
1879	Oct. 8	(Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov.)		Jamaica Scholarship founded.
1880	Mar.			Hurricane.
1881				Visit of H. M. S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert Victor and George.
1882	Dec. 11			Census. Population 580,804.
				Great fire in Kingston.
1883	Apr. 20	Col. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN		Cambridge University Local Examinations first held.
1884	Dec. 21 Feb. 24 Mar. 12-28 May 19	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)		Norman arrived.
				Visit of Prince George of Wales.
				Norman visited Turks Island.
				New form of government (some measure of representation).

1884	Dec. 25 ?	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Norman visited Trinidad.
1885	Jan. 19		Extension of railway to Porus.
	Feb. 26	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Norman left for England.
1885	Dec. 10		Formation of Volunteer Militia.
1886			Norman away.
1887	Jan. 2 Mar. 27	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	Jamaica Scholarship first awarded.
1887	May-May 17	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	Norman visited Cayman Islands.
1888	May 25-Aug. 27	(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.)	Norman visited England.
	Sep. 26		<i>Commencement of line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica.</i>
1889	Jan. 2	Col. W. C. Justice, adm.	Norman left.
	Mar. 9	Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE	
			Sale of Railway to American syndicate.
1891			Census. Population 639,491.
	Jan. 27		Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales.
1892	June 2	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)	Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools : Board of Education formed.
1893	June 8	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)	
	July 21	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)	Railway opened to Montego Bay.
1894	May 15	(Maj.-Gen. Bengough, adm.)	Foundation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
1895	Jan. 19		Extended Representation: one member to each parish.
1896		(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Importation of south American cattle prohibited.
1897			Visit of Sugar Commissioners.
1898	Feb. 11	Sir AUGUSTUS LAWSON HEMMING	
			<i>Direct telegraphic communication with England.</i>
1900	May 10	(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Resumption of possession of Railway by government.
	July 3	(Sydney Olivier, adm.)	Gen. Hallowes left.
	Nov. 2		Sir A. Hemming returned.
1901	Jan. 22	Edward VII.	
	Mar. 1		<i>Establishment of Imperial Direct Line between Bristol and Jamaica.</i>
1902	Mar. 5		Brussels Sugar Convention signed.
	April		Riot at Montego Bay.
1903	Mar. 12-19	(Sydney Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. Hemming visited Turks Island.
	Aug. 11		Hurricane.
	Sept. 1		<i>Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties.</i>
	Nov. 3		<i>Republic of Panama founded.</i>
1904	May 25	Sydney Olivier, adm.	Sir A. Hemming left.

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES OF JAMAICA HISTORY.—Continued.

	Rulers.	GOVERNORS.	<i>Events Abroad.</i>	Events in Jamaica.
1904	Aug. 23 Sept. 15 Sept. 30	H. Clarence Bourne, adm. Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM.	Rhodes Scholarship first awarded. Mr. Olivier left. Sir J. A. Swettenham arrived.	

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